

DATA ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Each year, Washington's Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee reviews juvenile justice system data prepared by their staff (the Office of Juvenile Justice within the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services). These data serve as the basis for selection of program areas to fund, using both federal and state funds, and issue areas to pursue with juvenile justice professionals, the Governor, and the Legislature in order to improve the juvenile justice system.

Data are collected and analyzed in the following categories: demographics, school enrollment, school dropout rates, youth living in poverty, adolescent pregnancies, youth employment, youth suicide, children referred to Child Protective Services, families served by Family Reconciliation Services, juvenile arrests, juvenile court referrals, juvenile court case referrals by disposition (i.e., diversion, commitment, etc.), juvenile detention population, population in the Juvenile Rehabilitation Administration, and juveniles in adult jails. Data are also collected on state and local programs that operate outside the formal juvenile justice system and impact delinquency prevention or reduction.

This information is contained in the following tables, graphs and narrative.

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CURRENT DEMOGRAPHIC PICTURE

According to 2003 population estimates, juveniles continue to comprise 25 percent of the state's total population, with over 1.5 million youth ages 0-17 years old residing in Washington State. The juvenile population has increased by 20 percent from the 1990 Census count. The total statewide population has increased by 25 percent from the 1990 Census. Washington State's total population grew by more than 1 million during the '90s.

The age 0-9 cohort accounts for 59 percent of the total youth population age 0-17. This cohort decreased slightly from 2000 to 2003 (by one percent) and increased by 9 percent from the 1990 census. The number of youth age 0-9 in the state is forecasted to increase by seven percent by the year 2010, and by approximately 21 percent by the year 2020.

The age 10-17 cohort accounts for 47 percent of the total youth population. Since 1990, the 10-17 year old population group has steadily increased to over 710,000 in 2003, a 2.4 percent increase for this population from 2000, and a 36 percent increase since the 1990 Census. The 10-17 year old age group is forecasted to decrease by two percent by the year 2010, and increase by 7 percent by the year 2020.

The 15-17 year old age group had the highest youth population increase (42 percent) from the 1990 census to 2003. The 0-4 age group is forecasted to have the highest percentage increase of the four juvenile population age groups from 2003 to 2010 (by 10 percent). In 2003, the

**CURRENT
DEMOGRAPHIC
PICTURE
(continued)**

10-14 year old age group continued to comprise almost one-third (29 percent) of the total juvenile population, followed by the 5-9 year old age group (27 percent).

Trends in the state's juvenile population by gender show that the percentage of girls and boys has remained constant from the 1990 Census to 2003, with boys representing 51 percent of the 0-17 juvenile population, and girls representing 49 percent.

Changes in the number of youth in selected age groups will make different demands upon the state. Demographic trends should influence how the state plans services for youth. Factors such as minority status, poverty, juvenile crime, and child abuse should also be considered. Public policy, funding, public awareness, types of crimes committed, and law enforcement and judicial behavior can also affect the demand for services for children.

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**LOCATION
OF YOUTH**

Population estimates of 2003 show that about one-half (49 percent) of the youth in our state continue to live in three western counties: King, Pierce, and Snohomish. Five of the state's thirty-nine counties contain almost two-thirds (63 percent) of the youth population—King, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Clark counties. With the exception of Spokane, all of these counties are located in Western Washington, along the Interstate 5 corridor. The OFM reported (June 2004) that “the majority of growth since 2000 remains concentrated in Western Washington.” “Franklin County was recently ranked by the U.S. Census Bureau as being among the top 100 counties with the fastest growth rate for 2003.”¹

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**RACIAL AND ETHNIC
DISTRIBUTION**

The statewide juvenile minority population has continued to increase from the 2000 Census to 2002 estimates (from 24 percent in 2000 to 27 percent in 2002). The 2002 estimates utilize the National Center for Health Statistics' U.S. Census Populations with Bridge Race Categories data files, and are not directly comparable with 2000 Census racial categories. (see note on Table 9)

According to 2002 estimates, 73 percent of Washington's youth (age 0-17) are White (non-hispanic), 6 percent are Black (non-hispanic), 2 percent are American Indian & Alaska Native (non-hispanic), 7 percent are Asian (non-hispanic), and 12 percent are Hispanic (of any race).

The 1990 Census reported that 7 percent of juveniles in the state were of Hispanic origin; the 2000 Census data shows that 12 percent of

¹ OFM Press Release, June 30, 2004 “Washington States population grown continues to improve.”

**RACIAL AND ETHNIC
DISTRIBUTION
(continued)**

Washington's youth are of Hispanic or Latino origin, consistent with 2002 estimates.

The nine counties with a juvenile minority population above the 2002 statewide average (27%) include: Adams, Chelan, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Grant, King, Okanogan, Pierce, Walla Walla and Yakima. Counties with a juvenile minority population over twice the statewide average include Adams, Franklin and Yakima. Franklin County continues to have the highest percentage of minority youth in the state (66 percent in 2002).

Almost one-half (46 percent) of Washington State's minority youth reside in two counties (King and Pierce). Eleven counties have minority youth populations of over 10,000 youth: Benton, Clark, Franklin, Grant, King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston, and Yakima.

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**JUVENILE
POPULATION OF
AMERICAN INDIANS**

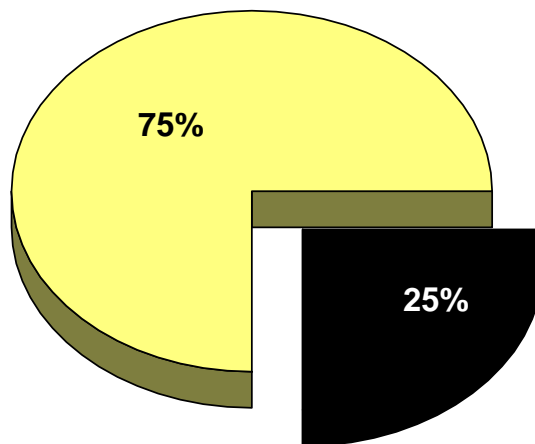
The federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act requires states to collect juvenile justice data on the juvenile population residing on reservations and off-reservation trust lands. The Act also requires states to allocate a portion of their formula grant funds to American Indian Tribes that perform law enforcement functions and who agree to comply with the core requirements of the JJDP Act. There are currently 29 federally recognized Indian Tribes in Washington State. The 2000 Census provides information on youth residing on 27 tribal reservations and trust lands.

The 2000 Census shows that there are a total of 44,242 youth (age 0-17) in the state who live on reservations and trust lands, approximately 3 percent of the state's total youth population. The age 0-17 American Indian juvenile population residing on reservations and trust lands represents 25 percent of the total youth residing on reservations and trust lands in the state. There has been a 19 percent increase in the American Indian juvenile population residing on reservations and trust lands from the 1990 to 2000 Census, which is similar to the increase in the total statewide juvenile population.

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Graph 1

**JUVENILE POPULATION OF WASHINGTON STATE
2003**



Juveniles Represent 25 Percent of the Total Population.

The total population of Washington in 2003 was 6,098,300.
The number of juveniles, 0-17 years old, was 1,520,202.

TABLE 1
2003 YOUTH POPULATION IN WASHINGTON

AGE COHORT	NUMBER OF YOUTH	PERCENT OF TOTAL
0-4 year olds	399,066	26.3%
5-9 year olds	410,544	27.0%
10-14 year olds	446,860	29.4%
15-17 year olds	263,732	17.3%
TOTAL	1,520,202	100%

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2003,"
Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2003.

TABLE 2
YOUTH POPULATION AND FORECAST
FOR AGE RANGES 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-17

YEAR	2000	2003	2010	2020	2030	2003-2010	2003-2010	2003-2020	2003-2030
AGE	Census	Population	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Net	%	%	%
						Change	Change	Change	Change
0-4	394,306	399,066	438,497	489,965	514,056	39,431	10%	23%	29%
5-9	425,909	410,544	426,348	491,094	525,889	15,804	4%	20%	28%
0-9	820,215	809,610	864,845	981,059	1,039,945	55,235	7%	21%	28%
10-14	434,836	446,860	427,551	480,877	533,270	-19,309	-4%	8%	19%
15-17	258,792	263,732	268,267	277,636	318,954	4,535	2%	5%	21%
10-17	693,628	710,592	695,818	758,513	852,224	-14,774	-2%	7%	20%
TOTAL	1,513,843	1,520,202	1,560,663	1,739,572	1,892,169	40,461	3%	14%	24%

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2003,"
Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2003; and "Forecast of the
State Population by Age and Sex: 1990 to 2030," OFM, November 2003 Forecast.

TABLE 3
TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990
TWO AGE GROUPS

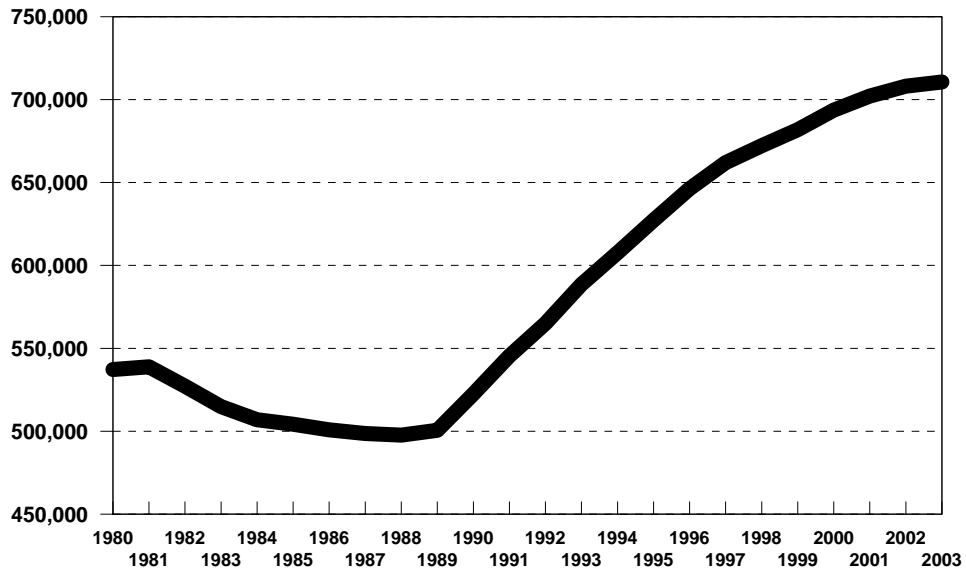
Age Group	1990 Census	2000 Census	2003 Estimate	1990-2000 Net Change	2000-2003 Net Change	2000-2003 % Change
0-9 Years	744,997	820,215	809,610	75,218	-10,605	-1.3%
10-17 Years	522,615	693,628	710,592	171,013	16,964	2.4%
TOTAL	1,267,612	1,513,843	1,520,202	246,231	6,359	0.4%

TABLE 4
TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION SINCE 1990
FOUR AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1990 Census	2000 Census	2003 Estimate	1990-2000 Net Change	2000-2003 Net Change	2000-2003 % Change
0-4 Years	374,357	394,306	399,066	19,949	4,760	1.2%
5-9 Years	370,640	425,909	410,544	55,269	-15,365	-3.6%
10-14 Years	336,801	434,836	446,860	98,035	12,024	2.8%
15-17 Years	185,814	258,792	263,732	72,978	4,940	1.9%
TOTAL	1,267,612	1,513,843	1,520,202	246,231	6,359	0.4%

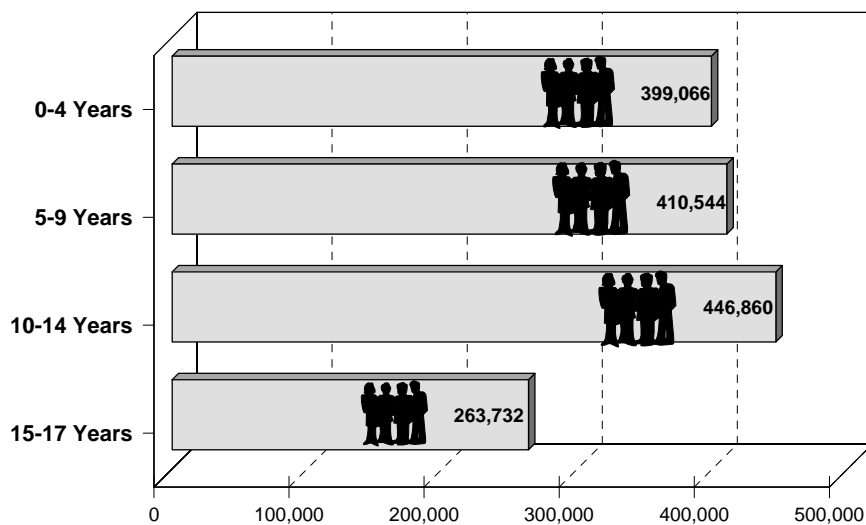
Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2003," Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2003; the 1990 Census data was adjusted by OFM from prior reports using updated actual vital statistics from the 2000 federal Census counts.

Graph 2
JUVENILE POPULATION 1980-2003
AGE 10 - 17



Source: "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2003," Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2003.

Graph 3
POPULATION - 2003 Estimate
FOUR AGE GROUPS



Source: "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2003," Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2003.

TABLE 5
TRENDS IN JUVENILE POPULATION BY GENDER

Age Group	1990 CENSUS				2000 CENSUS				2003 Estimate			
	Male	Female	% of Juvenile Population		Male	Female	% of Juvenile Population		Male	Female	% of Juvenile Population	
			Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female
0-4 Years	191,715	182,642	51.2%	48.8%	202,065	192,241	51.2%	48.8%	204,311	194,755	51.2%	48.8%
5-9 Years	189,877	180,763	51.2%	48.8%	218,501	207,408	51.3%	48.7%	210,344	200,200	51.2%	48.8%
10-14 Years	173,093	163,708	51.4%	48.6%	222,937	211,899	51.3%	48.7%	229,595	217,265	51.4%	48.6%
15-17 Years	95,723	90,091	51.5%	48.5%	133,557	125,235	51.6%	48.4%	134,844	128,888	51.1%	48.9%
TOTAL	650,408	617,204	51.3%	48.7%	777,060	736,783	51.3%	48.7%	779,094	741,108	51.2%	48.8%

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2003,"
Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2003; the 1990 Census data was adjusted
by OFM from prior reports using updated actual vital statistics from the 2000 federal Census counts.

TABLE 6
2003 JUVENILE POPULATION BY COUNTY

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL 0-17 YRS
Adams	1,536	1,524	1,498	954	5,512
Asotin	1,369	1,340	1,413	946	5,068
Benton	11,210	11,574	13,009	7,956	43,749
Chelan	4,724	4,869	5,505	3,305	18,403
Clallam	3,261	3,504	4,308	2,767	13,840
Clark	28,378	28,434	30,020	16,842	103,674
Columbia	212	249	289	194	944
Cowlitz	6,169	6,760	7,341	4,312	24,582
Douglas	2,481	2,574	2,880	1,665	9,600
Ferry	383	466	582	456	1,887
Franklin	5,263	4,941	4,841	3,028	18,073
Garfield	107	150	197	148	602
Grant	6,592	6,353	6,897	4,166	24,008
Grays Harbor	4,165	4,360	5,234	3,303	17,062
Island	4,816	4,970	5,382	3,071	18,239
Jefferson	1,035	1,312	1,628	1,036	5,011
King	105,492	106,066	111,925	64,765	388,248
Kitsap	15,491	16,593	18,431	10,922	61,437
Kittitas	1,739	1,816	2,061	1,328	6,944
Klickitat	1,202	1,273	1,593	975	5,043
Lewis	4,384	4,514	5,516	3,630	18,044
Lincoln	560	617	782	497	2,456
Mason	2,627	2,990	3,548	2,223	11,388
Okanogan	2,426	2,788	3,335	2,033	10,582
Pacific	925	1,042	1,421	911	4,299
Pend Oreille	620	754	1,011	602	2,987
Pierce	51,087	52,571	57,267	32,867	193,792
San Juan	530	701	965	508	2,704
Skagit	6,781	7,270	8,095	4,996	27,142
Skamania	617	626	810	494	2,547
Snohomish	44,817	46,723	50,043	28,436	170,019
Spokane	27,489	28,337	31,685	19,262	106,773
Stevens	2,386	2,917	3,610	2,331	11,244
Thurston	12,949	13,878	15,716	10,121	52,664
Wahkiakum	193	204	267	190	854
Walla Walla	3,414	3,461	3,974	2,404	13,253
Whatcom	10,392	10,968	12,105	7,188	40,653
Whitman	1,918	1,872	2,026	1,286	7,102
Yakima	19,323	19,186	19,648	11,613	69,770
TOTAL	399,066	410,544	446,860	263,732	1,520,202

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2003,"

Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2003.

Population details may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 7
LARGEST YOUTH POPULATION BY COUNTY IN 2003

COUNTY	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION	PERCENT YOUTH POPULATION
King	105,492	106,066	111,925	64,765	388,248	25.5%
Pierce	51,087	52,571	57,267	32,867	193,792	12.7%
Snohomish	44,817	46,723	50,043	28,436	170,019	11.2%
Spokane	27,489	28,337	31,685	19,262	106,773	7.0%
Clark	28,378	28,434	30,020	16,842	103,674	6.8%
Yakima	19,323	19,186	19,648	11,613	69,770	4.6%
Kitsap	15,491	16,593	18,431	10,922	61,437	4.0%
Thurston	12,949	13,878	15,716	10,121	52,664	3.5%
Benton	11,210	11,574	13,009	7,956	43,749	2.9%
Whatcom	10,392	10,968	12,105	7,188	40,653	2.7%
Skagit	6,781	7,270	8,095	4,996	27,142	1.8%
Cowlitz	6,169	6,760	7,341	4,312	24,582	1.6%
Grant	6,592	6,353	6,897	4,166	24,008	1.6%
Chelan	4,724	4,869	5,505	3,305	18,403	1.2%
Island	4,816	4,970	5,382	3,071	18,239	1.2%
Franklin	5,263	4,941	4,841	3,028	18,073	1.2%
Lewis	4,384	4,514	5,516	3,630	18,044	1.2%
Grays Harbor	4,165	4,360	5,234	3,303	17,062	1.1%
Clallam	3,261	3,504	4,308	2,767	13,840	0.9%
Walla Walla	3,414	3,461	3,974	2,404	13,253	0.9%
Mason	2,627	2,990	3,548	2,223	11,388	0.7%
Stevens	2,386	2,917	3,610	2,331	11,244	0.7%
Okanogan	2,426	2,788	3,335	2,033	10,582	0.7%
Douglas	2,481	2,574	2,880	1,665	9,600	0.6%
Whitman	1,918	1,872	2,026	1,286	7,102	0.5%
Kittitas	1,739	1,816	2,061	1,328	6,944	0.5%
Adams	1,536	1,524	1,498	954	5,512	0.4%
Asotin	1,369	1,340	1,413	946	5,068	0.3%
Klickitat	1,202	1,273	1,593	975	5,043	0.3%
Jefferson	1,035	1,312	1,628	1,036	5,011	0.3%
Pacific	925	1,042	1,421	911	4,299	0.3%
Pend Oreille	620	754	1,011	602	2,987	0.2%
San Juan	530	701	965	508	2,704	0.2%
Skamania	617	626	810	494	2,547	0.2%
Lincoln	560	617	782	497	2,456	0.2%
Ferry	383	466	582	456	1,887	0.1%
Columbia	212	249	289	194	944	0.1%
Wahkiakum	193	204	267	190	854	0.1%
Garfield	107	150	197	148	602	0.0%

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2003,"
Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2003.

TABLE 8
2003 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS

REGION/ COUNTY	0-4	5-9	Subtotal 0-9	10-14	15-17	Subtotal 10-17	TOTAL
REGION 1							
Adams	1,536	1,524	3,060	1,498	954	2,452	5,512
Chelan	4,724	4,869	9,593	5,505	3,305	8,810	18,403
Douglas	2,481	2,574	5,055	2,880	1,665	4,545	9,600
Ferry	383	466	849	582	456	1,038	1,887
Grant	6,592	6,353	12,945	6,897	4,166	11,063	24,008
Lincoln	560	617	1,177	782	497	1,279	2,456
Okanogan	2,426	2,788	5,214	3,335	2,033	5,368	10,582
Pend Oreille	620	754	1,374	1,011	602	1,613	2,987
Spokane	27,489	28,337	55,826	31,685	19,262	50,947	106,773
Stevens	2,386	2,917	5,303	3,610	2,331	5,941	11,244
Whitman	1,918	1,872	3,790	2,026	1,286	3,312	7,102
Subtotal:	51,115	53,071	104,186	59,811	36,557	96,368	200,554
REGION 2							
Asotin	1,369	1,340	2,709	1,413	946	2,359	5,068
Benton	11,210	11,574	22,784	13,009	7,956	20,965	43,749
Columbia	212	249	461	289	194	483	944
Franklin	5,263	4,941	10,204	4,841	3,028	7,869	18,073
Garfield	107	150	257	197	148	345	602
Kittitas	1,739	1,816	3,555	2,061	1,328	3,389	6,944
Walla Walla	3,414	3,461	6,875	3,974	2,404	6,378	13,253
Yakima	19,323	19,186	38,509	19,648	11,613	31,261	69,770
Subtotal:	42,637	42,717	85,354	45,432	27,617	73,049	158,403
REGION 3							
Island	4,816	4,970	9,786	5,382	3,071	8,453	18,239
San Juan	530	701	1,231	965	508	1,473	2,704
Skagit	6,781	7,270	14,051	8,095	4,996	13,091	27,142
Snohomish	44,817	46,723	91,540	50,043	28,436	78,479	170,019
Whatcom	10,392	10,968	21,360	12,105	7,188	19,293	40,653
Subtotal:	67,336	70,632	137,968	76,590	44,199	120,789	258,757

TABLE 8 (CONTINUED)

2003 JUVENILE POPULATION BY AGE AND DSHS REGIONS

REGION/ COUNTY	0-4	5-9	Subtotal 0-9	10-14	15-17	Subtotal 10-17	TOTAL
REGION 4							
King	105,492	106,066	211,558	111,925	64,765	176,690	388,248
REGION 5							
Kitsap	15,491	16,593	32,084	18,431	10,922	29,353	61,437
Pierce	51,087	52,571	103,658	57,267	32,867	90,134	193,792
Subtotal:	66,578	69,164	135,742	75,698	43,789	119,487	255,229
REGION 6							
Clallam	3,261	3,504	6,765	4,308	2,767	7,075	13,840
Clark	28,378	28,434	56,812	30,020	16,842	46,862	103,674
Cowlitz	6,169	6,760	12,929	7,341	4,312	11,653	24,582
Grays Harbor	4,165	4,360	8,525	5,234	3,303	8,537	17,062
Jefferson	1,035	1,312	2,347	1,628	1,036	2,664	5,011
Klickitat	1,202	1,273	2,475	1,593	975	2,568	5,043
Lewis	4,384	4,514	8,898	5,516	3,630	9,146	18,044
Mason	2,627	2,990	5,617	3,548	2,223	5,771	11,388
Pacific	925	1,042	1,967	1,421	911	2,332	4,299
Skamania	617	626	1,243	810	494	1,304	2,547
Thurston	12,949	13,878	26,827	15,716	10,121	25,837	52,664
Wahkiakum	193	204	397	267	190	457	854
Subtotal:	65,905	68,897	134,802	77,402	46,804	124,206	259,008
TOTAL	399,066	410,544	809,610	446,860	263,732	710,592	1,520,202

Source: From "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2003,"

Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2003.

Population details may not add due to rounding.

TABLE 9
2002 JUVENILE POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY
(AGE 0 - 17)

COUNTY	WHITE Non-Hispanic	BLACK Non-Hispanic	AMERICAN INDIAN Non-Hispanic	ASIAN Non-Hispanic	HISPANIC OF ANY RACE
Adams	2,070	6	16	20	3,284
Asotin	4,606	42	101	21	185
Benton	31,562	861	341	987	8,398
Chelan	11,678	86	172	158	5,727
Clallam	11,283	167	1,107	251	872
Clark	85,596	3,632	1,006	4,912	7,628
Columbia	776	7	5	4	95
Cowlitz	21,154	406	513	413	1,970
Douglas	6,152	66	110	68	2,883
Ferry	1,223	10	448	4	80
Franklin	5,884	375	82	238	10,703
Garfield	493	0	3	9	28
Grant	12,939	308	275	209	10,217
Grays Harbor	13,282	240	1,174	310	1,534
Island	15,144	781	213	1,207	1,119
Jefferson	4,436	76	232	76	179
King	262,672	35,875	4,544	54,018	33,806
Kitsap	48,714	3,222	1,339	4,268	4,019
Kittitas	5,742	74	76	99	632
Klickitat	3,991	29	267	61	629
Lewis	15,016	195	263	208	1,655
Lincoln	2,176	29	62	10	78
Mason	9,391	132	646	269	936
Okanogan	6,098	66	1,531	80	2,300
Pacific	3,505	33	163	107	490
Pend Oreille	2,616	23	139	29	99
Pierce	138,291	22,583	3,564	14,493	16,893
San Juan	2,451	24	30	41	124
Skagit	20,025	308	681	548	5,261
Skamania	2,161	14	91	13	192
Snohomish	134,399	5,589	2,978	13,026	12,214
Spokane	93,131	3,627	2,118	2,629	4,727
Stevens	9,293	122	808	108	303
Thurston	41,954	2,566	1,035	3,477	3,693
Wahkiakum	757	11	12	7	35
Walla Walla	9,139	155	126	163	3,535
Whatcom	32,819	670	1,773	1,413	3,592
Whitman	6,055	132	77	337	324
Yakima	28,265	920	3,556	713	35,839
TOTAL	1,106,939	83,462	31,677	105,004	186,278

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T., and Kang, W. (2004), "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations," online, from the National Center for Health Statistics' U.S. Census Populations with Bridge Race Categories data files, released 8/1/2003 (old OMB categories).

Note: The National Center for Health Statistics bridged-race postcensal population estimates are based on the April 1, 2000, resident population as enumerated by the U.S. Census Bureau. They result from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for the collection of data on race and ethnicity, to the four race groups specific under the 1977 OMB standards (White, Black or African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander).

TABLE 10
PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 2002
(AGE 0 - 17)

COUNTY	POPULATION AGE 0-17	WHITE Non-Hispanic	BLACK Non-Hispanic	AMERICAN INDIAN Non-Hispanic	ASIAN Non-Hispanic	HISPANIC OF ANY RACE
Adams	5,396	38.36	0.11	0.30	0.37	60.86
Asotin	4,955	92.96	0.85	2.04	0.42	3.73
Benton	42,149	74.88	2.04	0.81	2.34	19.92
Chelan	17,821	65.53	0.48	0.97	0.89	32.14
Clallam	13,680	82.48	1.22	8.09	1.83	6.37
Clark	102,774	83.29	3.53	0.98	4.78	7.42
Columbia	887	87.49	0.79	0.56	0.45	10.71
Cowlitz	24,456	86.50	1.66	2.10	1.69	8.06
Douglas	9,279	66.30	0.71	1.19	0.73	31.07
Ferry	1,765	69.29	0.57	25.38	0.23	4.53
Franklin	17,282	34.05	2.17	0.47	1.38	61.93
Garfield	533	92.50	0.00	0.56	1.69	5.25
Grant	23,948	54.03	1.29	1.15	0.87	42.66
Grays Harbor	16,540	80.30	1.45	7.10	1.87	9.27
Island	18,464	82.02	4.23	1.15	6.54	6.06
Jefferson	4,999	88.74	1.52	4.64	1.52	3.58
King	390,915	67.19	9.18	1.16	13.82	8.65
Kitsap	61,562	79.13	5.23	2.18	6.93	6.53
Kittitas	6,623	86.70	1.12	1.15	1.49	9.54
Klickitat	4,977	80.19	0.58	5.36	1.23	12.64
Lewis	17,337	86.61	1.12	1.52	1.20	9.55
Lincoln	2,355	92.40	1.23	2.63	0.42	3.31
Mason	11,374	82.57	1.16	5.68	2.37	8.23
Okanogan	10,075	60.53	0.66	15.20	0.79	22.83
Pacific	4,298	81.55	0.77	3.79	2.49	11.40
Pend Oreille	2,906	90.02	0.79	4.78	1.00	3.41
Pierce	195,824	70.62	11.53	1.82	7.40	8.63
San Juan	2,670	91.80	0.90	1.12	1.54	4.64
Skagit	26,823	74.66	1.15	2.54	2.04	19.61
Skamania	2,471	87.45	0.57	3.68	0.53	7.77
Snohomish	168,206	79.90	3.32	1.77	7.74	7.26
Spokane	106,232	87.67	3.41	1.99	2.47	4.45
Stevens	10,634	87.39	1.15	7.60	1.02	2.85
Thurston	52,725	79.57	4.87	1.96	6.59	7.00
Wahkiakum	822	92.09	1.34	1.46	0.85	4.26
Walla Walla	13,118	69.67	1.18	0.96	1.24	26.95
Whatcom	40,267	81.50	1.66	4.40	3.51	8.92
Whitman	6,925	87.44	1.91	1.11	4.87	4.68
Yakima	69,293	40.79	1.33	5.13	1.03	51.72
TOTAL	1,513,360	73.14	5.52	2.09	6.94	12.31

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T., and Kang, W. (2004), "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations," online, from the National Center for Health Statistics' U.S. Census Populations with Bridge Race Categories data files, released 8/1/2003 (old OMB categories).

Note: The National Center for Health Statistics bridged-race postcensal population estimates are based on the April 1, 2000, resident population as enumerated by the U.S. Census Bureau. They result from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for the collection of data on race and ethnicity, to the four race groups specific under the 1977 OMB standards (White, Black or African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander).

TABLE 11
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 2002

COUNTY	TOTAL NUMBER NON-WHITE	RANK BY NUMBER
Adams	3,326	
Asotin	349	
Benton	10,587	
Chelan	6,143	
Clallam	2,397	
Clark	17,178	5
Columbia	111	
Cowlitz	3,302	
Douglas	3,127	
Ferry	542	
Franklin	11,398	8
Garfield	40	
Grant	11,009	9
Grays Harbor	3,258	
Island	3,320	
Jefferson	563	
King	128,243	1
Kitsap	12,848	7
Kittitas	881	
Klickitat	986	
Lewis	2,321	
Lincoln	179	
Mason	1,983	
Okanogan	3,977	
Pacific	793	
Pend Oreille	290	
Pierce	57,533	2
San Juan	219	
Skagit	6,798	
Skamania	310	
Snohomish	33,807	4
Spokane	13,101	6
Stevens	1,341	
Thurston	10,771	10
Wahkiakum	65	
Walla Walla	3,979	
Whatcom	7,448	
Whitman	870	
Yakima	41,028	3
TOTAL	406,421	

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T., and Kang, W. (2004), "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations," online, from the National Center for Health Statistics' U.S. Census Populations with Bridge Race Categories data files, released 8/1/2003 (old OMB categories).

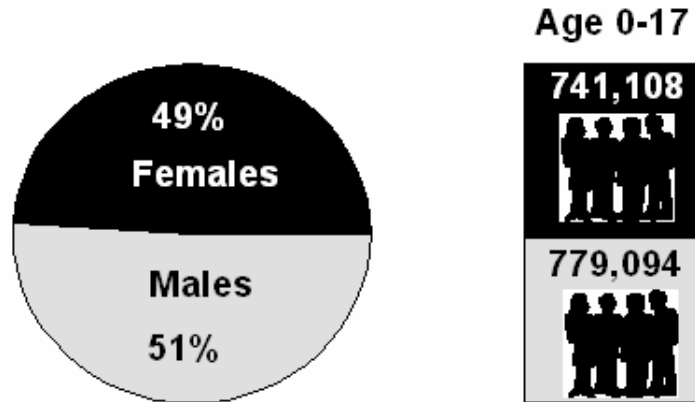
TABLE 12
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 2002

COUNTY	PERCENTAGE NON-WHITE	RANK BY PERCENTAGE
Adams	61.64	2
Asotin	7.04	
Benton	25.11	
Chelan	34.48	6
Clallam	17.51	
Clark	16.71	
Columbia	12.51	
Cowlitz	13.51	
Douglas	33.70	7
Ferry	30.71	9
Franklin	65.95	1
Garfield	7.50	
Grant	45.97	4
Grays Harbor	19.69	
Island	17.98	
Jefferson	11.26	
King	32.81	8
Kitsap	20.87	
Kittitas	13.30	
Klickitat	19.81	
Lewis	13.39	
Lincoln	7.59	
Mason	17.44	
Okanogan	39.48	5
Pacific	18.45	
Pend Oreille	9.98	
Pierce	29.38	
San Juan	8.20	
Skagit	25.34	
Skamania	12.55	
Snohomish	20.09	
Spokane	12.32	
Stevens	12.62	
Thurston	20.42	
Wahkiakum	7.91	
Walla Walla	30.33	10
Whatcom	18.49	
Whitman	12.57	
Yakima	59.21	3
TOTAL	26.86	

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T., and Kang, W. (2004), "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations," online, from the National Center for Health Statistics' U.S. Census Populations with Bridge Race Categories data files, released 8/1/2003 (old OMB categories).

Graph 4

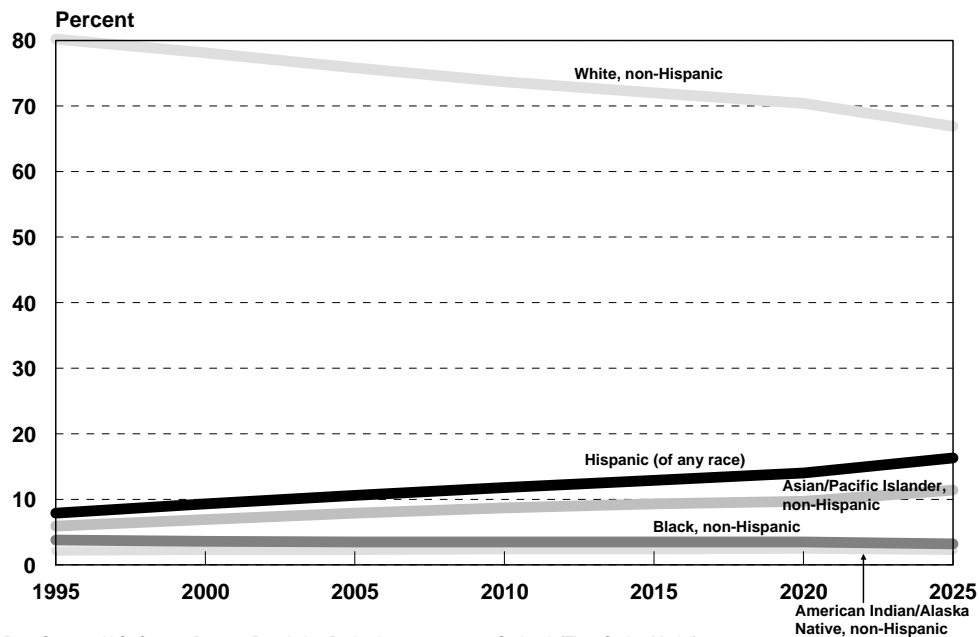
JUVENILE POPULATION BY GENDER 2003 Estimate



Source: "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2003," Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2003.

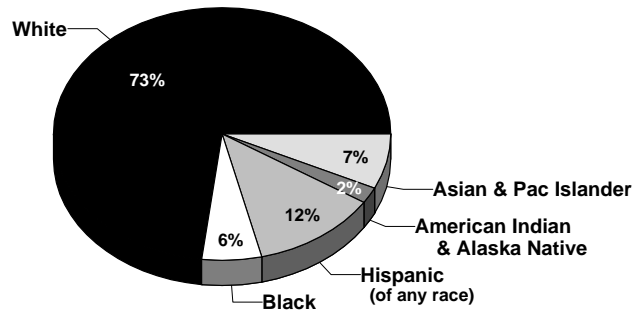
Graph 5

PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILES (Age 0-17) BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN (1995-2000 and Projected 2005-2025)



Graph 6

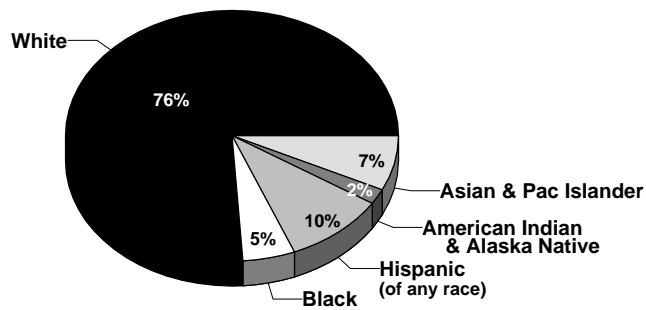
**JUVENILES (Age 0-17) BY RACE & ETHNICITY
2002 Estimate**



Source: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T., And Kang, W. (2004), "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations," online, from the National Center for Health Statistics' U.S. Census Populations with Bridge Race Categories data files, released 8/1/2003 (old OMB categories).

Graph 7

**JUVENILES (Age 10-17) BY RACE & ETHNICITY
2002 Estimate**



Source: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T., And Kang, W. (2004), "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations," online, from the National Center for Health Statistics' U.S. Census Populations with Bridge Race Categories data files, released 8/1/2003 (old OMB categories).

TABLE 13
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 2002

	White	Black	American Indian & Alaska Native	Asian & Pacific Islander	Hispanic	TOTAL
2002						
Estimate	1,106,939	83,462	31,677	105,004	186,278	1,513,360
	73.1%	5.5%	2.1%	6.9%	12.3%	100%

TABLE 14
COUNTIES WITH MINORITY JUVENILE POPULATIONS
ABOVE THE 2002 STATEWIDE AVERAGE

DSHS REGION 1

Adams	62%
Chelan	34%
Douglas	34%
Ferry	31%
Grant	46%
Okanogan	39%

DSHS REGION 2

Franklin	66%
Walla Walla	30%
Yakima	59%

DSHS REGION 4

King	33%
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DSHS REGION 5

Pierce	29%
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Source: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T., and Kang, W. (2004), "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations," online, from the National Center for Health Statistics' U.S. Census Populations with Bridge Race Categories data files, released 8/1/2003 (old OMB categories).

TABLE 15
2002 JUVENILE POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY
(AGE 10 - 17)

COUNTY	WHITE Non-Hispanic	BLACK Non-Hispanic	AMERICAN INDIAN Non-Hispanic	ASIAN Non-Hispanic	HISPANIC OF ANY RACE
Adams	1,033	3	8	3	1,372
Asotin	2,170	8	52	10	68
Benton	15,825	368	166	462	3,484
Chelan	6,080	31	93	73	2,353
Clallam	5,910	77	579	129	377
Clark	39,926	1,433	503	2,105	2,893
Columbia	389	4	3	1	53
Cowlitz	10,368	161	292	200	798
Douglas	3,134	22	50	25	1,217
Ferry	714	8	220	3	55
Franklin	2,815	171	41	131	4,465
Garfield	286	0	2	9	11
Grant	6,503	134	134	106	4,117
Grays Harbor	6,878	86	574	176	527
Island	7,225	273	105	586	407
Jefferson	2,391	39	120	42	88
King	121,968	15,463	2,256	23,683	12,621
Kitsap	23,817	1,340	684	2,148	1,629
Kittitas	2,913	35	38	29	212
Klickitat	2,036	12	122	35	291
Lewis	7,731	106	129	126	649
Lincoln	1,128	14	26	9	45
Mason	4,927	67	320	155	320
Okanogan	3,338	43	780	43	985
Pacific	1,925	20	87	71	193
Pend Oreille	1,428	5	73	16	51
Pierce	65,801	9,804	1,754	6,933	6,479
San Juan	1,368	10	19	17	61
Skagit	10,180	111	311	296	2,063
Skamania	1,125	4	50	5	82
Snohomish	64,362	2,114	1,432	5,991	4,655
Spokane	44,827	1,353	998	1,220	1,962
Stevens	5,027	54	428	51	150
Thurston	20,664	1,138	503	1,771	1,517
Wahkiakum	403	3	5	4	20
Walla Walla	4,730	66	59	87	1,447
Whatcom	16,051	283	878	598	1,398
Whitman	2,855	47	36	104	147
Yakima	14,005	437	1,684	322	14,764
TOTAL	534,256	35,347	15,614	47,775	74,026

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T., and Kang, W. (2004), "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations," online, from the National Center for Health Statistics' U.S. Census Populations with Bridge Race Categories data files, released 8/1/2003 (old OMB categories).

Note: The National Center for Health Statistics bridged-race postcensal population estimates are based on the April 1, 2000, resident population as enumerated by the U.S. Census Bureau. They result from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for the collection of data on race and ethnicity, to the four race groups specific under the 1977 OMB standards (White, Black or African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander).

TABLE 15-A

**PERCENTAGE OF RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN 2002
(AGE 10 - 17)**

COUNTY	POPULATION AGE 10-17	WHITE Non-Hispanic	BLACK Non-Hispanic	AMERICAN INDIAN Non-Hispanic	ASIAN Non-Hispanic	HISPANIC OF ANY RACE
Adams	2,419	42.70	0.12	0.33	0.12	56.72
Asotin	2,308	94.02	0.35	2.25	0.43	2.95
Benton	20,305	77.94	1.81	0.82	2.28	17.16
Chelan	8,630	70.45	0.36	1.08	0.85	27.27
Clallam	7,072	83.57	1.09	8.19	1.82	5.33
Clark	46,860	85.20	3.06	1.07	4.49	6.17
Columbia	450	86.44	0.89	0.67	0.22	11.78
Cowlitz	11,819	87.72	1.36	2.47	1.69	6.75
Douglas	4,448	70.46	0.49	1.12	0.56	27.36
Ferry	1,000	71.40	0.80	22.00	0.30	5.50
Franklin	7,623	36.93	2.24	0.54	1.72	58.57
Garfield	308	92.86	0.00	0.65	2.92	3.57
Grant	10,994	59.15	1.22	1.22	0.96	37.45
Grays Harbor	8,241	83.46	1.04	6.97	2.14	6.39
Island	8,596	84.05	3.18	1.22	6.82	4.73
Jefferson	2,680	89.22	1.46	4.48	1.57	3.28
King	175,991	69.30	8.79	1.28	13.46	7.17
Kitsap	29,618	80.41	4.52	2.31	7.25	5.50
Kittitas	3,227	90.27	1.08	1.18	0.90	6.57
Klickitat	2,496	81.57	0.48	4.89	1.40	11.66
Lewis	8,741	88.45	1.21	1.48	1.44	7.42
Lincoln	1,222	92.31	1.15	2.13	0.74	3.68
Mason	5,789	85.11	1.16	5.53	2.68	5.53
Okanogan	5,189	64.33	0.83	15.03	0.83	18.98
Pacific	2,296	83.84	0.87	3.79	3.09	8.41
Pend Oreille	1,573	90.78	0.32	4.64	1.02	3.24
Pierce	90,771	72.49	10.80	1.93	7.64	7.14
San Juan	1,475	92.75	0.68	1.29	1.15	4.14
Skagit	12,961	78.54	0.86	2.40	2.28	15.92
Skamania	1,266	88.86	0.32	3.95	0.39	6.48
Snohomish	78,554	81.93	2.69	1.82	7.63	5.93
Spokane	50,360	89.01	2.69	1.98	2.42	3.90
Stevens	5,710	88.04	0.95	7.50	0.89	2.63
Thurston	25,593	80.74	4.45	1.97	6.92	5.93
Wahkiakum	435	92.64	0.69	1.15	0.92	4.60
Walla Walla	6,389	74.03	1.03	0.92	1.36	22.65
Whatcom	19,208	83.56	1.47	4.57	3.11	7.28
Whitman	3,189	89.53	1.47	1.13	3.26	4.61
Yakima	31,212	44.87	1.40	5.40	1.03	47.30
TOTAL	707,018	75.56	5.00	2.21	6.76	10.47

Source: Puzzanchera, C., Finnegan, T., and Kang, W. (2004), "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations," online, from the National Center for Health Statistics' U.S. Census Populations with Bridge Race Categories data files, released 8/1/2003 (old OMB categories).

Note: The National Center for Health Statistics bridged-race postcensal population estimates are based on the April 1, 2000, resident population as enumerated by the U.S. Census Bureau. They result from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) standards for the collection of data on race and ethnicity, to the four race groups specific under the 1977 OMB standards (White, Black or African-American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian or Pacific Islander).

TABLE 16

2000 CENSUS OF AMERICAN INDIAN JUVENILE POPULATION*
FOR AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LANDS
IN WASHINGTON STATE

RESERVATIONS AND TRUST LANDS	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	SUBTOTAL 0-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	SUBTOTAL 10-17	TOTAL
Chehalis	46	44	90	55	28	83	173
Colville	390	488	878	515	303	818	1,696
Hoh	11	9	20	8	6	14	34
Jamestown S'Klallam	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Kalispel	24	17	41	24	11	35	76
Lower Elwah Klallam	18	28	46	35	16	51	97
Lummi	199	246	445	279	139	418	863
Makah	120	117	237	125	70	195	432
Muckleshoot	125	161	286	132	64	196	482
Nisqually	35	25	60	47	43	90	150
Nooksack	43	56	99	54	18	72	171
Port Gamble S'Klallam	52	51	103	72	39	111	214
Port Madison/Suquamish	43	52	95	59	29	88	183
Puyallup	126	149	275	162	78	240	515
Quileute	26	23	49	47	19	66	115
Quinault	106	116	222	131	68	199	421
Sauk-Suiattle	1	4	5	5	1	6	11
Shoalwater Bay	5	4	9	7	0	7	16
Skokomish	57	57	114	55	37	92	206
Spokane	155	166	321	218	101	319	640
Squaxin Island	27	36	63	45	18	63	126
Stillaguamish	10	7	17	8	4	12	29
Swinomish	70	56	126	61	42	103	229
Tulalip	244	253	497	263	133	396	893
Upper Skagit	26	24	50	15	7	22	72
Yakama	795	867	1,662	902	515	1,417	3,079
Samish TDSA**	16	27	43	30	18	48	91
TOTAL	2,770	3,083	5,853	3,355	1,807	5,162	11,015

* May include Alaska Natives, age 0-17.

** Tribal Designated Statistical Area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Census 2000 Summary File," SF 1, QT-P12C, Sex by Age sort for American Indian and Alaska Native Alone race category for American Indian Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Lands for Washington State.

TABLE 16-A

DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE AMERICAN INDIAN POPULATION
FOR WASHINGTON STATE RESERVATIONS AND TRUST LANDS IN 2000

AMERICAN INDIAN* AGE 0-17	TOTAL STATEWIDE AGE 0-17 POPULATION	% OF AMERICAN INDIAN YOUTH RESIDING ON RESERVATIONS/TRUST LANDS
11,015	1,513,843	0.73%

* Census 2000 American Indian and Alaska Native Alone race category.

TABLE 17

**2000 CENSUS OF TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION RESIDING ON
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND OFF-RESERVATION TRUST LANDS
IN WASHINGTON STATE**

RESERVATIONS AND TRUST LANDS	YRS 0-4	YRS 5-9	SUBTOTAL 0-9	YRS 10-14	YRS 15-17	SUBTOTAL 10-17	TOTAL
Chehalis	72	81	153	89	42	131	284
Colville	532	697	1,229	727	444	1,171	2,400
Hoh	14	11	25	8	6	14	39
Jamestown S'Klallam	1	2	3	1	0	1	4
Kalispel	28	22	50	25	12	37	87
Lower Elwah Klallam	23	38	61	44	18	62	123
Lummi	285	381	666	404	202	606	1,272
Makah	130	131	261	150	83	233	494
Muckleshoot	306	338	644	326	178	504	1,148
Nisqually	50	41	91	70	54	124	215
Nooksack	61	75	136	78	29	107	243
Port Gamble S'Klallam	64	62	126	94	50	144	270
Port Madison/Suquamish	422	505	927	506	314	820	1,747
Puyallup	3,120	3,416	6,536	3,456	1,972	5,428	11,964
Quileute	30	28	58	52	22	74	132
Quinault	124	143	267	167	87	254	521
Sauk-Suiattle	2	6	8	6	2	8	16
Shoalwater Bay	5	6	11	8	1	9	20
Skokomish	71	71	142	67	44	111	253
Spokane	187	201	388	254	120	374	762
Squaxin Island	39	43	82	50	22	72	154
Stillaguamish	10	10	20	13	5	18	38
Swinomish	123	125	248	166	105	271	519
Tulalip	601	730	1,331	842	458	1,300	2,631
Upper Skagit	30	31	61	21	14	35	96
Yakama	3,171	3,377	6,548	3,270	1,971	5,241	11,789
Samish TDSA*	1,468	1,866	3,334	2,362	1,325	3,687	7,021
TOTAL	10,969	12,437	23,406	13,256	7,580	20,836	44,242

* Tribal Designated Statistical Area.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, from the "Census 2000 Summary File 1," SF 1, 100% Data Set, Sex by Age sort, for total population residing on American Indian Reservations and Off-Reservation Trust Lands for Washington State.

TABLE 17-A

**DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE POPULATION
FOR WASHINGTON STATE RESERVATIONS AND TRUST LANDS IN 2000**

YOUTH AGE 0-17	TOTAL STATEWIDE AGE 0-17 POPULATION	% OF YOUTH RESIDING ON RESERVATIONS/TRUST LANDS
44,242	1,513,843	2.92%

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Academic failure is often associated with the beginning of delinquency and the escalation of serious offending.

In 2003, according to the Washington State Superintendent of Public Instruction, there were 1,010,229 students enrolled in Washington's public schools. This is an increase of over 4,000 students from the prior year, and shows a slight (1.3%) increase over the past five years (from 1999 to 2003). During the last decade, 1994-2003, public school enrollment increased by 8.4 percent. The largest growth in public school enrollment in recent years occurred between 1992 and 1998, when enrollment increased almost fifteen percent, from 865,653 students in 1992, to 993,623 in 1998.

Grades with the highest number of students enrolled in October 2003 are ninth (88,896), tenth (82,097), and eighth (82,234).

In 2002-2003, minority youth represented 27.5 percent of the total Washington public school enrollment. Approximately 8 percent of the students were Asian, 5 percent were Black, 12 percent were Hispanic, 3 percent were American Indian, and 72 percent were White. Minority enrollment in Washington's public schools has increased during the past decade, particularly enrollment of Hispanic students.

National statistics for fall 2000 showed a 39 percent minority student enrollment in public schools, an increase of 3 percent since 1998. This increase was largely due to the growth in the percentage of Hispanic students (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, reported in the Condition of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 2000).

According to researchers including J. David Hawkins, Richard Catalano, Bonnie Benard and others, there is a correlation between school attendance and performance, and risk behaviors including substance abuse, delinquency, sexual activity and association with peers engaging in risk behaviors.

The National Center for Educational Statistics estimates that on an average school day, as many as 15 percent of junior and senior high school students are not in school. For many, this is a pattern that leads to substance abuse, delinquency and dropping out of school.

Dropping out of school can have profound effects on a young person's life. As reported in the Condition of Education 1999 (National Center for Education Statistics, June 1998, Annual Report to Congress), "Students who drop out of school have fewer opportunities to succeed in the workforce or to assume a fully functional place in society at large than those who complete high school."

Programs that help youth stay in school, and programs that help youth re-enter school and complete graduation, have both social and economic implications. Socially, youth who are attending school are less likely to be involved in substance abuse and delinquency. Economically, youth

**PUBLIC
SCHOOL
ENROLLMENT
(continued)**

who complete high school are more likely to be employed than youth who drop out of school..

The Census Bureau reports that earnings of students without a high school diploma average far below the poverty line. High school dropouts experience more unemployment during their work careers than those students who completed high school or college (U.S. Department of Education, 1993). Additionally, those who complete high school are more likely to be employed as young adults (Condition of Education, 1999). When employment rates for recent high school graduates (who were not enrolled in college) were compared to recent school dropouts, it was found that 67 percent of the high school graduates were employed, compared to 45 percent of the school dropouts (the Condition of Education, 1999, Annual Report to Congress).

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**SCHOOL
DROPOUT**

According to the report, "Public High School Graduation Rates and College Readiness Rates in the United States", prepared by Jay P. Greene, Ph.D. and Greg Forster, Ph.D., in the United States, only 70 percent of the class of 2001 graduated from high school. This report, funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and released by the Center for Civic Innovation at the Manhattan Institute in September 2003, revealed that Washington State's class of 2001 fared worse than the national average, with only 66 percent graduating. American Indian and Hispanic students had the lowest graduation rates, with only 48 percent of the class of 2001 graduating. Asian and White students fared better, with graduation rates of 77 percent and 69 percent, respectively.

"Helping Students to Succeed", a report released by Washington's Superintendent of Public Instruction in December of 2003, revealed that 66 percent of the class of 2002 graduated in four years after starting high school. The Superintendent of Public Instruction points out that this does not mean that Washington's school dropout rate is 34 percent. Approximately 8 percent of the students that do not graduate in four years after starting high school remain in school.

According to Washington's Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools" (2002-2003), the estimated cumulative or cohort dropout rate for the 2002-2003 school year was 24.3 percent. The reported annual dropout rate for Washington in 2002-2003 was 6.68 percent for grades 9-12.

Washington counties with the highest reported annual dropout rate for grades 9-12 include: Pacific (14.5 percent), Yakima (12.3 percent), Mason (11.2 percent), and Skagit (10.8 percent).

**SCHOOL
DROPOUT
(continued)**
Race/Ethnicity

Dropout rates for minority youth, particularly American Indian, Hispanic, and Black youth in grades 9-12, continue to be considerably higher than for White and Asian youth. The annual dropout rate by race/ethnicity for the school year 2002-2003 reported by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was as follows:

American Indian	14.56
Hispanic	11.64
Black	10.24
White	5.74
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.87

The annual dropout rate for Washington students, grades 9-12, appears to have decreased in recent years, from 7.7 percent for the school year 2001-2002, compared to 6.7 percent in 2002-2003.

.. . . .

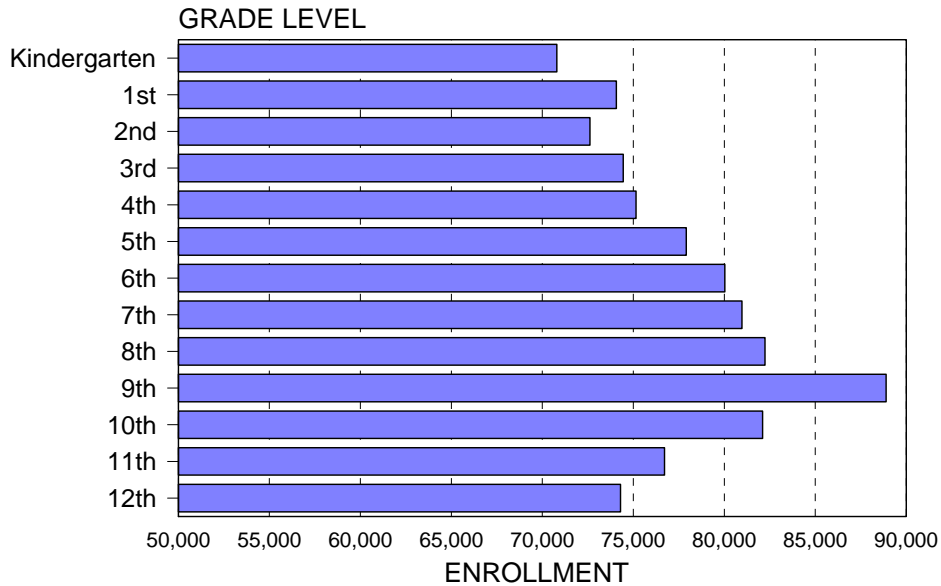
TABLE 18
PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
OCTOBER 1994 - 2003

Grade Level	2003 Students	2002 Students	2001 Students	2000 Students	1999 Students	1998 Students	1997 Students	1996 Students	1995 Students	1994 Students
K	70,801	69,592	68,419	68,531	68,699	71,484	72,922	73,577	73,581	71,637
First	74,067	72,584	73,704	73,521	75,988	77,911	77,762	78,077	75,721	73,594
Second	72,617	73,670	73,464	75,432	77,383	77,696	78,135	76,008	73,810	73,187
Third	74,446	74,227	76,614	77,945	77,993	78,730	76,876	74,718	73,888	74,642
Fourth	75,149	77,146	78,610	78,505	79,257	77,491	75,322	74,697	75,186	75,299
Fifth	77,909	79,219	79,487	79,830	77,928	76,004	75,660	75,883	75,599	74,861
Sixth	80,031	80,058	80,951	78,729	76,893	76,264	76,684	76,591	75,313	75,442
Seventh	80,967	81,817	79,769	77,431	76,933	78,100	77,795	76,508	75,875	75,308
Eighth	82,234	79,954	78,013	77,160	77,542	77,462	76,664	76,033	75,052	72,982
Ninth	88,896	87,842	86,503	87,322	86,602	85,270	83,616	81,336	78,514	75,684
Tenth	82,097	80,877	81,723	80,453	80,493	79,325	78,155	75,649	73,402	69,532
Eleventh	76,716	76,759	75,411	74,048	73,383	72,059	70,242	67,840	65,035	61,841
Twelfth	74,299	72,404	69,589	68,580	68,486	65,827	64,731	62,235	59,612	58,150
TOTAL	1,010,229	1,006,149	1,002,257	997,487	997,580	993,623	984,564	969,152	950,588	932,159

Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Technology Services, "Public School Enrollment by Grade/County for October 2003," Annual Report 1809A, revised 11/16/04. Information provided in the above table has been revised from enrollment data provided in previous GJJAC Annual Reports to reflect revised reports 1809-A from the SPL.

Graph 8

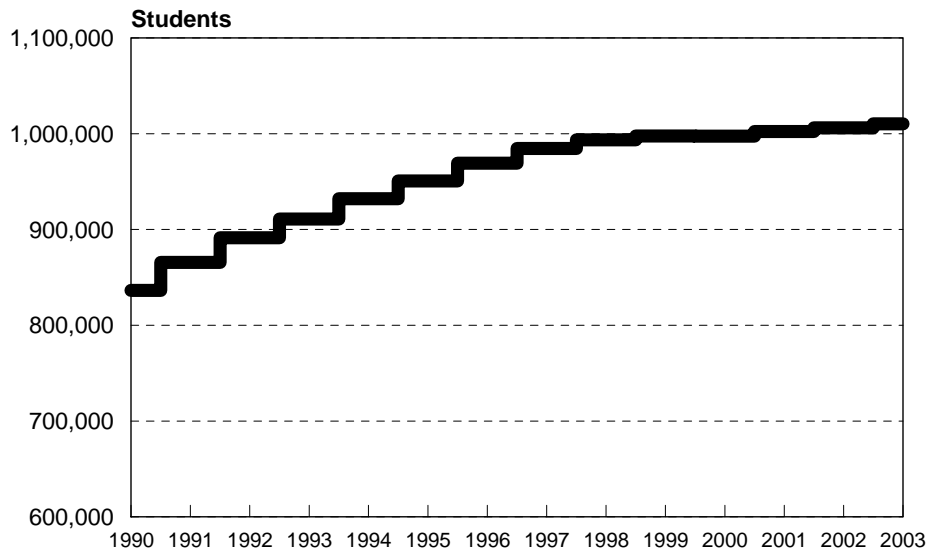
WASHINGTON STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT October 2003



Source: Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Technology Services, "Public School Enrollment by Grade/County for October 2003," Annual Report 1809A, 4/29/04.

Graph 9

WASHINGTON STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT 1990 - 2003



Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Technology Services, "Public School Enrollment by Grade/County," October Annual Reports 1809A.

TABLE 19
HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT STATISTICS BY COUNTY
GRADES 9 THROUGH 12

COUNTY	* 2002-03 Total Dropouts	Rank By Number	2002-03 Percent Dropouts	Rank By Percent	2001-02 Percent Dropouts	Rank By Percent	CHANGE IN % 2001-02 to 2002-03
Adams	63		6.2		5.8		0.4
Asotin	87		7.6	10	8.7	7	-1.1
Benton	664	10	6.7		5.6		1.1
Chelan	358		8.5	8	10.3	5	-1.8
Clallam	189		5.7		6.2		-0.5
Clark	1,351	6	6.4		7.8		-1.4
Columbia	4		2.0		3.9		-1.9
Cowlitz	368		6.8		7.5		-0.7
Douglas	136		6.6		7.9		-1.3
Ferry	17		5.1		5.2		-0.1
Franklin	217		6.8		6.3		0.5
Garfield	3		1.9		0.6		1.3
Grant	490		9.3	5	6.7		2.6
Grays Harbor	385		8.8	7	10.5	4	-1.7
Island	110		3.6		8.6	9	-5.0
Jefferson	69		5.5		4.0		1.5
King	4,564	1	5.7		8.7	8	-3.0
Kitsap	773	8	5.7		6.2		-0.5
Kittitas	64		4.4		5.6		-1.2
Klickitat	83		7.0		8.2	10	-1.2
Lewis	406		9.2	6	7.2		2.0
Lincoln	18		2.4		1.8		0.6
Mason	319		11.2	3	7.6		3.6
Okanogan	178		8.0	9	9.6	6	-1.6
Pacific	207		14.5	1	17.1	1	-2.6
Pend Oreille	41		6.7		6.3		0.4
Pierce	2,354	2	6.0		7.0		-1.0
San Juan	11		1.8		5.5		-3.7
Skagit	695	9	10.8	4	10.8	3	0.0
Skamania	26		6.2		2.6		3.6
Snohomish	2,186	3	6.7		7.8		-1.1
Spokane	1,616	5	6.8		5.3		1.5
Stevens	106		5.0		5.2		-0.2
Thurston	791	7	6.3		6.8		-0.5
Wahkiakum	10		5.9		5.8		0.1
Walla Walla	158		5.5		6.8		-1.3
Whatcom	541		6.3		5.3		1.0
Whitman	44		2.9		3.1		-0.2
Yakima	1,688	4	12.3	2	11.9	2	0.4
STATE TOTAL	21,390		6.7		7.7		-1.0

Source: "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools," Final Report, School Year 2002-2003, Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, September 2004, based on the total enrollment minus transfers.

* This includes students who have an "unknown" location and those leaving to take the GED exam.

TABLE 20
HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES BY GRADE LEVEL
AND ANNUAL DROPOUT RATES FROM 1983 - 2002

School Year	Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12	ANNUAL DROPOUT RATE
2002-03*	6.17	5.89	6.74	8.06	6.68
2001-02*	6.61	6.73	7.69	10.14	7.71
2000-01	4.56	4.12	4.54	6.88	4.96
1999-00	-----Data not available-----				5.57
1998-99	-----Data not available-----				3.90
1997-98	-----Data not available-----				4.14
1996-97	-----Data not available-----				4.16
1995-96	-----Data not available-----				4.22
1994-95	-----Data not available-----				4.49
1993-94	-----Data not available-----				4.05
1992-93	-----Data not available-----				NA
1991-92	5.98	6.63	6.77	7.50	6.67
1990-91	5.57	6.41	6.72	6.85	6.36
1989-90	5.09	6.21	6.84	7.23	6.31
1988-89	5.12	6.36	6.71	7.24	6.36
1987-88	4.89	6.34	6.27	7.28	6.20
1986-87	5.61	6.83	6.55	6.77	6.44
1985-86	5.27	6.60	6.61	6.27	6.17
1984-85	4.98	6.68	7.02	6.69	6.29
1983-84	4.66	6.31	6.46	6.10	5.84

Source: OSPI, "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools"
 Final Reports for School Years 2000-01 (August 2002), 2001-02 (June 2003) and 2002-03 (Sept. 2004),
 Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, September 2004, based on the total enrollment minus transfers.

* Note: 2001-02 and 2002-03 data may not be directly comparable with previously reported data as students who have an unknown location and those leaving to take the GED exam are additionally considered dropouts in these two school years.

Data for school years 1992-93 through 1999-00 by grade level is not available from OSPI.

TABLE 21
GRADES 9-12 DROPOUT STATISTICS BY RACE/ETHNICITY
STATEWIDE SUMMARY

<u>SCHOOL YEAR 2002-2003 *</u>	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 9-12	DROPOUT
RACE/ETHNICITY	TOTAL	ENROLLMENT	PERCENTAGE
	DROPOUTS	(minus transfers)	2002-03
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,238	25,403	4.87
Black	1,698	16,590	10.24
Hispanic	3,442	29,560	11.64
American Indian	1,250	8,583	14.56
White	13,762	239,867	5.74
TOTAL	21,390	320,003	6.68
<u>SCHOOL YEAR 2001-2002 *</u>	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 9-12	DROPOUT
RACE/ETHNICITY	TOTAL	ENROLLMENT	PERCENTAGE
	DROPOUTS	(minus transfers)	2001-02
Asian	1,665	24,349	6.84
Black	2,660	15,576	17.08
Hispanic	3,444	27,607	12.48
American Indian	1,273	8,102	15.71
White	14,870	234,654	6.34
Unknown	8	95	8.42
TOTAL	23,920	310,383	7.71
<u>SCHOOL YEAR 2000-2001</u>	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 9-12	DROPOUT
RACE/ETHNICITY	DROPOUTS	ENROLLMENT	PERCENTAGE
		(minus transfers)	2000-01
Asian	906	23,804	3.81
Black	1,067	14,737	7.24
Hispanic	2,277	27,670	8.23
American Indian	911	8,899	10.24
White	10,640	243,360	4.37
Unknown	10	161	6.21
TOTAL	15,811	318,631	4.96
<u>*SCHOOL YEAR 1991-1992</u>	GRADES 9-12	GRADES 9-12	DROPOUT
RACE/ETHNICITY	DROPOUTS	ENROLLMENT	PERCENTAGE
			1991-92
Asian	581	15,452	3.76
Black	1,270	9,310	13.64
Office of Superintendent of Public	1,446	12,254	11.80
White	799	5,765	13.86
	12,143	193,668	6.27
TOTAL	16,239	236,449	6.87

Source: OSPI, "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts and Schools," Final Reports, School Years 2000-01 (August 2002), 2001-02 (June 2003), and 2002-03 (Sept. 2004) based on the total enrollment minus transfers.

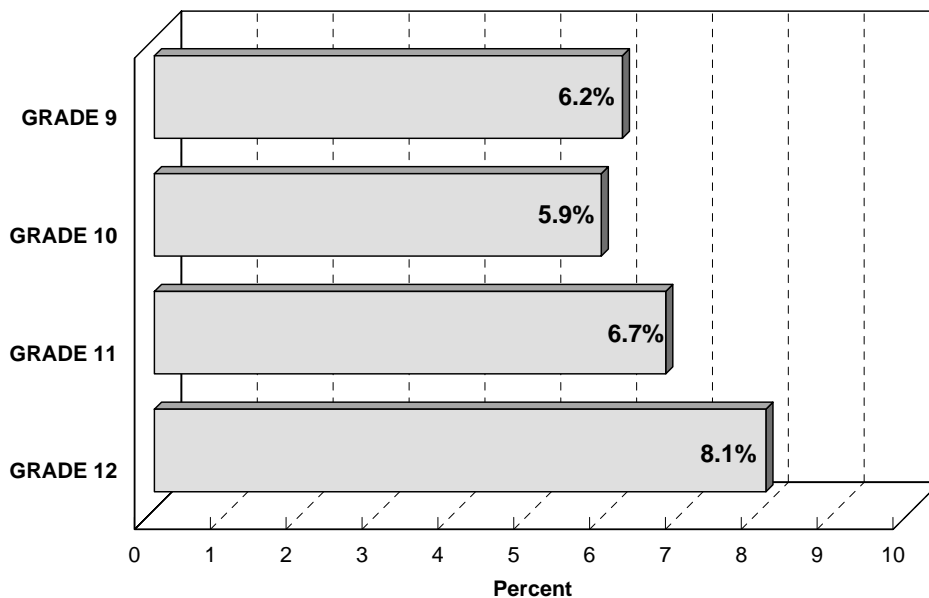
*Data for school year 1991-92 was taken from "Dropout Rates and Graduation Statistics for Washington State School Districts," annual reports published by OSPI.

Dropout data for school years 1992-93 through 1999-00 by race/ethnicity are not available from OSPI.

* Note: 2001-02 and 2002-03 data may not be directly comparable with previously reported data as students receiving an IEP diploma or GED, or whose status is unknown, are additionally considered dropouts in these school years.

Graph 10

HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES 2002 - 2003



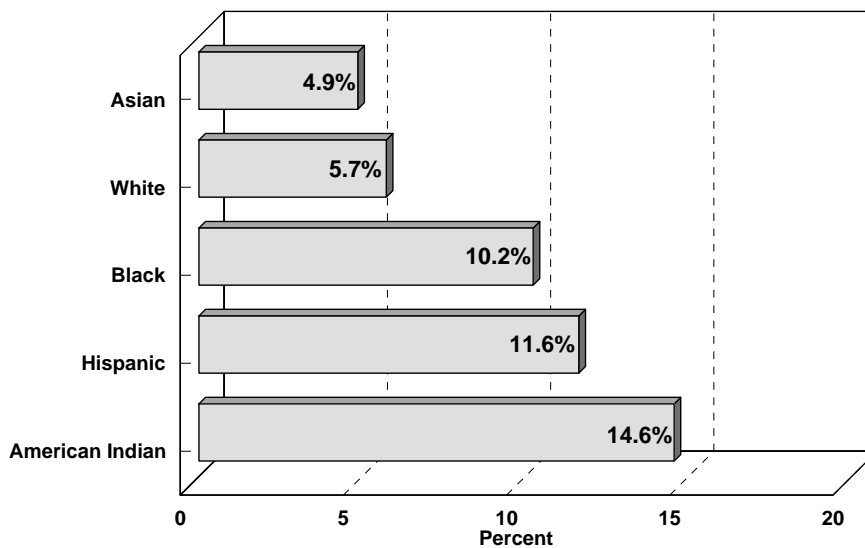
The annual high school dropout rate for grades 9-12 for school year 2002-2003 is 6.68%.

Source: OSPI, "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools," Final Report, School Year 2002-03, June 2003, based on the total enrollment minus transfers.

Graph 11

GRADES 9-12 DROPOUT PERCENTAGE BY RACE/ETHNICITY

For School Year 2002-2003



Source: OSPI, "Graduation and Dropout Statistics for Washington's Counties, Districts, and Schools," Final Report, School Year 2002-03, June 2003, based on the total enrollment minus transfers.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT

***I**n Washington State, approximately 21.7 percent of those youth (16 to 19 years) seeking employment were unemployed in 2003.*

Washington State generally has higher unemployment rates than the nation as a whole. While Washington's unemployment rate continues to be above the national rate, March, 2005 seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for Washington declined notably when comparing the March 2004 rate (6.5%) to March 2005 (5.2%).

In Washington State, approximately 21.7 percent of those youth (16 to 19 years) seeking employment were unemployed in 2003. This represents a percentage change of one percent from the year 2002 unemployment rate of 20.7 percent, and is the highest approximate youth unemployment rate for our state in the past 10 years. The juvenile unemployment rate in Washington has fluctuated between 1990 and 2003, from the high of 21.7 percent in 2003 to a low of 12.9 percent in 1990.

Youth unemployment within the U.S. has declined since the mid-1980s. Unemployment rates nationally among the 16 to 19-year-old population group fell from over 20 percent in 1991, to 14 percent in 1999 (Source: Improving Career Outcomes for Youth: Lessons from the U.S. and OECD Experience, The Urban Institute, July 2000).

Another study by The Urban Institute, November 2000 (Policy Brief, Robert Lerman), found that "over 40 percent of the nation's 16- to 17-year-old high school students held jobs during the school year; about 25 percent of those holding jobs worked 20 hours or more per week." Additionally, the proportion of youth neither enrolled in school nor working declined from 1991 to 1998, and has since stabilized. Most of the decline in the proportion of youth neither enrolled nor working occurred among young women (from 13 percent in 1991 to 9 percent in 2001 and 2002). (Source: America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2003, Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.)

Findings released in February 2004, from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, sponsored by the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed that working while in school was common among high school and college students during the 2000-01 school year. Sixty-five percent of youth who were age 17 at the beginning of the school year worked at an employee job at some time during both the school year and the following summer.

Unemployment figures for youth are difficult to calculate since youth are not a stable part of the labor force. The data for juvenile employment are calculated by using the most recent household survey figures and the 2000 Census. Nationally, 19.2 percent of youth seeking employment (16 to 19 years old) were unemployed in 2003 (Bureau of Labor Statistics).

TABLE 22
JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT
In Washington State
16-19 YEAR OLDS
1990 - 2003

YEAR	APPROXIMATE NUMBER	APPROXIMATE RATE
2003 *	37,000	21.7%
2002	39,000	20.7%
2001	37,000	19.8%
2000	36,000	18.6%
1999	35,000	18.1%
1998	29,000	16.0%
1997	28,000	15.8%
1996	29,000	17.2%
1995	31,000	19.5%
1994	24,000	15.9%
1993	20,000	14.7%
1992	20,000	15.2%
1991	28,000	20.0%
1990	20,000	12.9%

Source: Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Department of Employment Security, October 2004; from the "Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic origin, 2003 Annual Averages," U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* The error range is 17.5 to 25.9 percent for the 2003 unemployment rate.

YOUTH LIVING IN POVERTY

Poverty is closely linked to inadequate prenatal care, low birth weight, low academic achievement, risky behavior, and emotional problems. According to the 2002 *The State of Washington's Children Report*, "...17.5 percent of Washington's children were living below the official poverty level. Another quarter million (approximately 17 percent) were above the poverty level, but without adequate income." The 2002 Report also found that "a startling number of Washington families are working, but still living in poverty...73 percent of Washington's families living in poverty are headed by working adults."

According to the National Center for Children in Poverty at Columbia University (February 2005), in Washington State:

- White children are less likely to live in low-income families (27% white, 54% black, 71% Latino).
- Children in rural areas are more likely to live in low-income families (25% suburban, 36% urban, 55% rural).
- Children in low-income families are more likely to live with a single parent (52% of children in low-income families live with a single parent).

The Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) indicates that Washington residents living below the poverty level has increased from 10.9 percent in 1999 to 13.1 percent in 2002.

Another indicator of children living in poverty is the National School Lunch Program. Washington's youth participating in the program increased steadily from 465,977 in 2000 to 506,071 in 2004 (an increase of 8.6%).

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TABLE 23
STATEWIDE TANF (AFDC) RECIPIENTS*
1994 - 2003

2003 Total	2002 Total	2001 Total	2000 Total	1999 Total	1998 Total	1997 Total	1996 Total	1995 Total	1994 Total	Percentage Change 2002-2003	Percentage Change 1994-2003
134,667	133,882	142,241	149,358	166,952	207,557	246,202	271,275	282,659	291,600	1%	-54%

Source: Research and Data Analysis, DSHS (based on the Average Monthly TANF Persons); based on the calendar year.

* Effective August 1997, AFDC became "Temporary Assistance to Needy Families" (TANF).

TABLE 24
2003 - PERCENTAGE OF TANF RECIPIENTS BY COUNTY*

County	Monthly Average Persons Served	2003 Rank By Persons Served	Percent of County Population on TANF	2003 Rank By % of Population	Difference 1999-2003 % of County Population	1999 % of County Population on TANF
Adams	693		4.17	3	0.95	3.22
Asotin	667		3.24	11	-2.71	5.95
Benton	3,142		2.07	23	-1.19	3.26
Chelan	1,402		2.06	24	-0.60	2.66
Clallam	1,434		2.20	22	-0.73	2.93
Clark	9,023	6	2.42	19	-0.71	3.13
Columbia	65		1.59	29	-1.75	3.34
Cowlitz	3,715	8	3.91	4	-1.48	5.39
Douglas	494		1.47	32	-0.98	2.45
Ferry	245		3.36	10	-2.43	5.79
Franklin	2,346		4.38	2	-1.69	6.07
Garfield	40		1.67	28	0.29	1.38
Grant	2,830		3.67	6	-0.87	4.54
Grays Harbor	2,504		3.64	7	-1.70	5.34
Island	519		0.70	38	-0.57	1.27
Jefferson	407		1.52	31	-1.06	2.58
King	30,707	1	1.73	27	-0.30	2.03
Kitsap	3,703	9	1.56	30	-0.87	2.43
Kittitas	436		1.24	35	-0.34	1.58
Klickitat	659		3.41	9	-1.28	4.69
Lewis	2,438		3.46	8	-1.04	4.50
Lincoln	140		1.39	34	-0.78	2.17
Mason	1,480		2.95	12	-1.44	4.39
Okanogan	949		2.40	20	-2.12	4.52
Pacific	547		2.62	15	-1.04	3.66
Pend Oreille	459		3.89	5	-4.32	8.21
Pierce	19,712	2	2.69	14	-0.82	3.51
San Juan	57		0.39	39	-0.46	0.85
Skagit	2,596		2.43	18	0.19	2.24
Skamania	251		2.54	16	-0.18	2.72
Snohomish	9,118	5	1.43	33	-0.19	1.62
Spokane	10,673	4	2.49	17	-1.38	3.87
Stevens	1,176		2.90	13	-1.76	4.66
Thurston	3,846	7	1.79	26	-1.04	2.83
Wahkiakum	36		0.95	36	-1.08	2.03
Walla Walla	1,261		2.26	21	-0.73	2.99
Whatcom	3,286	10	1.88	25	-0.31	2.19
Whitman	377		0.92	37	-0.68	1.60
Yakima	11,221	3	4.97	1	-1.07	6.04
County Unknown	16					
Statewide Total**	134,667		2.21		-0.69	2.90

* Effective August 1997, AFDC became "Temporary Assistance to Needy Families" (TANF).

These data were obtained from Research and Data Analysis (RDA), DSHS, October 2004.

2003 county population data source: "Intercensal & Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex, 1980-2003,"

Office of Financial Management, Forecasting Division, November 2003.

County totals may not add to statewide total due to rounding (-3).

TABLE 24-A

**Percent of Children Age 5-17
Living Below the Federal Poverty Line
In Washington State**
Census 2000

Rank	County	Percent
1	Pend Oreille	28.2
2	Okanogan	27.0
3	Yakima	26.5
4	Franklin	24.1
5	Ferry	23.9
6	Adams	23.7
6	Klickitat	23.7
8	Grant	21.5
9	Grays Harbor	20.8
10	Pacific	20.1
10	Stevens	20.1
12	Douglas	19.9
13	Asotin	19.4
14	Skamania	18.9
15	Lincoln	18.6
16	Lewis	18.0
17	Cowlitz	17.9
18	Walla Walla	17.6
19	Jefferson	16.6
20	Mason	16.4
21	Garfield	15.9
22	Chelan	15.5
22	Columbia	15.5
24	Kittitas	15.4
25	Clallam	15.3
26	Spokane	13.8
27	Whatcom	13.4
28	Skagit	13.3
29	Benton	13.2
30	Pierce	12.9
31	Wahkiakum	12.8
31	San Juan	12.8
33	Whitman	12.7
34	Clark	11.4
35	Kitsap	10.8
36	King	9.7
37	Thurston	9.6
38	Island	8.2
39	Snohomish	7.8
State Average		12.9

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH

The state's teen (15-17) pregnancy rate decreased nine percent from 2000, and 28 percent since 1997.

In 2003, Washington females, 17 years of age and younger, had 3,913 pregnancies (live births, abortions and fetal deaths). Washington had a rate of 28.8 births per 1,000 females age 15-17 in 2003. This was a record low in the state, and lower than the national rate of 30.2%. The rate of adolescent pregnancy in Washington state has shown a steady and significant decline in recent years. The adolescent pregnancy rate in 1998 was 42.6 per 1,000 females ages 15 through 17.

Children who have children put both generations at risk. Teenage mothers typically have less education and work experience than their peers who did not bear a child. They are more likely to need public assistance to support their child(ren). According to Washington State's Department of Health, "Compared to their peers who have children later, teen parents are:

- More likely to have children born at a low birth-weight, and who suffer from poor health and development.
- More likely to have low family incomes, live in poverty and receive public assistance.
- Less likely to fulfill their educational and economic goals.
- At increased risk of substance abuse, intimate partner violence, maternal depression and divorce or separation."

Further, according to the Florida State University Prevention and Early Intervention Center, Teen Parent Child Care Quality Improvement Project, Fact Sheet, (2001), "The prevalence of child abuse among children born to adolescent mothers is greater than in the general population...Children born to mothers age 15 and younger are two times more likely to become an indicated case of child abuse/neglect in the first five years of their lives than are children born to mothers ages 20-21."

The same fact sheet identifies a host of problems often faced by children born to teenage mothers. These problems include:

- Developmental delays
- Behavioral problems in school
- Dropping out of school
- Incarceration (boys born to teenage mothers are three times more likely to be incarcerated during their lives than those born to adult mothers)
- Daughters are more likely to become teen parents.

Programs that appear to make a difference in reducing teenage pregnancy include: Early childhood education, nurse home-visiting, school-based pregnancy prevention curricula, abstinence and contraceptive programs, and activities that enhance life options for adolescent girls.

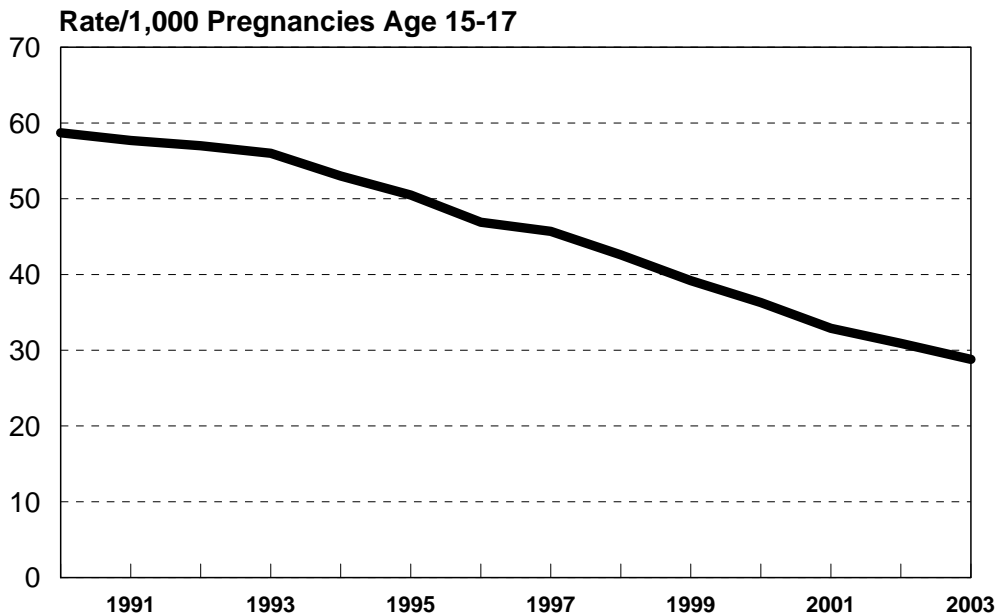
ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH (continued)

Nationally, as in Washington State, there has been a decrease in adolescent births. Teen birth rates have declined in each of the major racial and ethnic groups, since 1991. The decline is likely due to a reduction in sexual activity and the use of more effective contraception (Alan Guttmacher Institute). Sexual activity by adolescents appears to be influenced by peers who are sexually active, reproductive education, family values, parents' educational level, socio-economic status, and child abuse.

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Graph 12

TEEN PREGNANCY RATES IN WASHINGTON STATE 1990 - 2003



Source: Department of Health, Washington State Pregnancy and Induced Abortion Statistics," Center for Health Statistics; population data obtained from OFM, "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex: 1980-2003."

TABLE 25
ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY* BY COUNTY IN 2003

County	Under age 15 only	15-17 years only	18-19 years only	2003 Population Females 15-17	Rate per 1,000 15-17
Adams	1	30	40	448	67.0
Asotin	1	18	33	502	35.9
Benton	10	120	216	3,872	31.0
Chelan	2	52	89	1,560	33.3
Clallam	2	31	80	1,325	23.4
Clark	5	166	481	8,163	20.3
Columbia	0	4	4	92	43.5
Cowlitz	5	72	131	2,095	34.4
Douglas	1	26	48	850	30.6
Ferry	0	3	9	198	15.2
Franklin	9	86	147	1,419	60.6
Garfield	0	1	3	68	14.7
Grant	4	92	147	1,997	46.1
Grays Harbor	3	63	104	1,609	39.2
Island	2	33	84	1,459	22.6
Jefferson	1	17	36	497	34.2
King	37	824	1,603	31,802	25.9
Kitsap	6	119	326	5,318	22.4
Kittitas	0	14	35	632	22.2
Klickitat	2	12	32	465	25.8
Lewis	2	44	121	1,681	26.2
Lincoln	0	1	7	255	3.9
Mason	4	30	67	1,113	27.0
Okanogan	2	34	68	998	34.1
Pacific	1	8	19	411	19.5
Pend Oreille	0	4	14	316	12.7
Pierce	20	506	1,095	16,251	31.1
San Juan	0	4	8	236	16.9
Skagit	3	89	154	2,434	36.6
Skamania	0	5	13	248	20.2
Snohomish	23	345	731	13,973	24.7
Spokane	12	238	576	9,390	25.3
Stevens	1	26	41	1,149	22.6
Thurston	9	118	241	4,859	24.3
Wahkiakum	0	2	1	94	21.3
Walla Walla	4	37	84	1,213	30.5
Whatcom	6	93	180	3,569	26.1
Whitman	0	12	36	658	18.2
Yakima	25	327	573	5,668	57.7
Unknown		4	2		
State Total	203	3,710	7,679	128,888	28.8

* Total pregnancies equals the sum of live births, abortions, and fetal deaths.

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, December 2004,

Table 16, "Total Pregnancies by Women's Age and County of Residence, 2003."

Population data obtained from OFM, "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County

Population by Age and Sex: 1980-2003," November 2003.

Population details may not add due to rounding (-1).

TABLE 25-A
AGE 15-17 ADOLESCENT PREGNANCIES BY COUNTY*

County	2003 Female Population Age 15-17	2003 Pregnancies 15-17	2003 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	2002 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	2001 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	2000 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	1999 15-17 Rate/ 1,000	Difference 1999-2003 15-17 Preg/1000
Adams	448	30	67.0	64.4	57.6	58.4	49.8	34.5
Asotin	502	18	35.9	31.6	33.3	39.5	39.9	-10.1
Benton	3,872	120	31.0	31.4	34.6	34.7	41.0	-24.4
Chelan	1,560	52	33.3	34.6	33.4	45.4	33.0	1.0
Clallam	1,325	31	23.4	29.4	33.9	25.0	34.2	-31.6
Clark	8,163	166	20.3	23.8	24.4	32.2	33.9	-40.0
Columbia	92	4	43.5	10.8	10.6	32.3	9.8	343.7
Cowlitz	2,095	72	34.4	33.4	32.5	39.6	37.9	-9.3
Douglas	850	26	30.6	35.7	32.3	30.2	29.9	2.3
Ferry	198	3	15.2	40.0	34.8	15.0	43.3	-65.0
Franklin	1,419	86	60.6	61.7	61.2	62.0	78.5	-22.8
Garfield	68	1	14.7	0.0	0.0	14.5	35.3	-58.3
Grant	1,997	92	46.1	58.4	45.0	55.6	60.5	-23.9
Grays Harbor	1,609	63	39.2	49.1	37.0	52.3	46.8	-16.3
Island	1,459	33	22.6	28.3	27.0	36.5	27.4	-17.5
Jefferson	497	17	34.2	22.0	39.9	42.1	34.8	-1.7
King	31,802	824	25.9	26.3	29.3	30.7	35.0	-26.0
Kitsap	5,318	119	22.4	26.1	29.5	27.1	32.3	-30.7
Kittitas	632	14	22.2	22.2	22.6	23.0	11.9	86.2
Klickitat	465	12	25.8	15.0	40.3	42.8	34.8	-25.8
Lewis	1,681	44	26.2	33.2	32.8	39.9	50.8	-48.5
Lincoln	255	1	3.9	7.7	30.7	30.7	26.4	-85.1
Mason	1,113	30	27.0	46.8	35.0	48.7	40.9	-34.1
Okanogan	998	34	34.1	28.7	42.5	39.7	59.5	-42.7
Pacific	411	8	19.5	28.8	31.0	38.1	35.0	-44.4
Pend Oreille	316	4	12.7	21.9	21.8	31.3	50.2	-74.8
Pierce	16,251	506	31.1	33.0	38.1	45.4	47.3	-34.2
San Juan	236	4	16.9	8.5	17.0	34.8	28.2	-39.9
Skagit	2,434	89	36.6	32.4	42.1	37.6	50.7	-27.9
Skamania	248	5	20.2	12.0	28.0	12.0	39.8	-49.3
Snohomish	13,973	345	24.7	28.2	31.2	30.9	34.9	-29.3
Spokane	9,390	238	25.3	27.6	30.5	30.9	33.0	-23.2
Stevens	1,149	26	22.6	23.5	17.3	23.5	20.4	10.9
Thurston	4,859	118	24.3	26.5	28.8	30.7	33.5	-27.5
Wahkiakum	94	2	21.3	10.5	10.5	10.4	0.0	
Walla Walla	1,213	37	30.5	34.7	47.8	47.0	49.2	-38.0
Whatcom	3,569	93	26.1	26.5	21.3	32.5	31.6	-17.5
Whitman	658	12	18.2	13.7	9.1	16.5	12.0	52.0
Yakima	5,668	327	57.7	62.0	57.2	66.9	77.1	-25.2
4								
State Total	128,888	3,710	28.8	30.9	32.9	36.3	39.2	-26.6

* Total pregnancies equals the sum of live births, abortions, and fetal deaths.

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, December 2004

Table 16, "Total Pregnancies by Women's Age and County of Residence, 2003."

Population data obtained from OFM, "Intercensal and Postcensal Estimates of County Population by Age and Sex: 1980-2003," November 2003.

Population details may not add due to rounding (-1).

YOUTH SUICIDE

A ccording to Washington's Department of Health, suicide is the second leading cause of death among our state's young people 15-19 years old.

The number of suicides by youth in Washington varies significantly from year to year. In 2003, there were 28 suicides by youth age 0-17 years. This is a slight increase from 2002, when there were 26 suicides by youth. During the ten years 1994-2003, the number of Washington youth committing suicide has fluctuated, with a high of 41 youth suicide deaths in 1994, to a low of 17 in 2001. The average number of youth deaths due to suicide for this ten-year period is 26.

The Washington Department of Health, Child Death Review Program Progress Report 2001 reports that of the 21 youth suicides reviewed by local county child death review teams in 1999, the most frequently used method for suicide was firearms (10) followed by asphyxia due to hanging (7).

According to Washington's Department of Health, suicide is the second leading cause of death among our state's young people 15-19 years old. In the most recent survey of adolescent behavior conducted by Washington's Department of Health, one-fifth of Washington's students in grades 9 through 12 reported that they had seriously considered suicide. Of these, 80 percent had made a suicide plan, 40 percent had made a suicide attempt, and 20 percent had made an attempt that required medical attention.

Since 1990, Washington's adolescent suicide rate has exceeded the national average. Washington has the 16th highest rate of teen suicides in the United States (Washington Department of Health, 2000). In 2001, the most recent year for which comparative rates are available, the national adolescent suicide rate was 10.7 (per 100,000), compared with Washington's rate of 14.2 (per 100,000).

In 1994, the Washington State Legislature directed the Department of Health to develop a youth suicide prevention plan. The Department has developed a three-tiered prevention approach: a public education program, "Gatekeeper" training (provides training to adult front-line caregivers to recognize risk factors, screen youth, communicate and make referrals) and crisis service enhancements. Washington's Suicide Prevention Program is considered a national model of state sponsored suicide prevention programs.

Attempted suicide is a risk factor for future completed suicide, and a potential indicator of other health problems. Many adolescents who have committed suicide or attempted suicide have been in contact with the juvenile justice system (or law enforcement). Incarcerated youth are at an extreme risk for suicide (OJJDP, "Conditions of Confinement" report).

RACE AND ETHNICITY

The National Center for Policy Analysis, 2001, reports that, “Young white males are more likely to kill themselves than blacks—though the rate for black males has risen sharply since 1980. The highest rate of all is among young Native American males.”

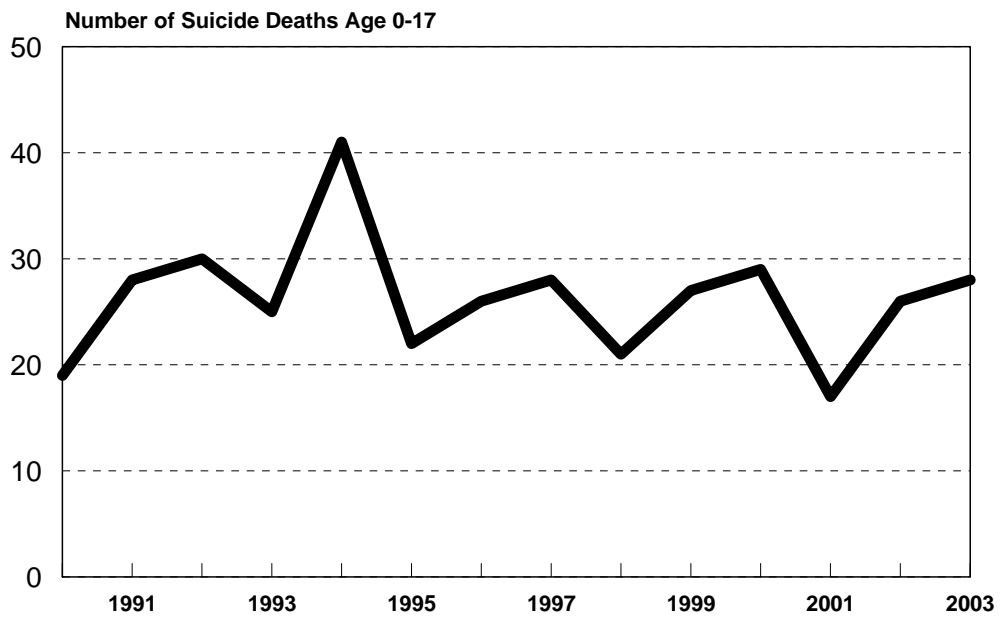
According to the Washington State Department of Health Report, “Suicide” (2002), comparable data for race/ethnicity for Washington State is not available.

GENDER

According to the Centers for Disease Control, Fact Book 2000/2001, boys are more likely to complete suicide, and constitute a higher percentage of suicides than girls. This holds true in Washington with boys constituting 79 percent of the youth suicides and girls constituting 21 percent in 2003.

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Graph 13
JUVENILE SUICIDE DEATHS IN WASHINGTON STATE
1990 - 2003



Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, "Residence Suicide Deaths by Gender in Washington, Age 0-17."

TABLE 26
JUVENILE SUICIDE DEATHS IN WASHINGTON STATE
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE, AGE 0-17 YEARS
FROM 1994 - 2003

COUNTY	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Adams										
Asotin	2									
Benton	1	1	1		1	1	2	1		2
Chelan										
Clallam	2	1					1		1	
Clark	3	2	1	2	1	1	4	2	1	1
Columbia										
Cowlitz	1			2	1	2	3			
Douglas	1									
Ferry	1									
Franklin					1					
Garfield										
Grant			1			1				
Grays Harbor					1	1				
Island		1			1	1			1	1
Jefferson										
King	8	5	6	5	1	5	5	3	6	6
Kitsap	2	1	2	1	1	1		1	1	2
Kittitas	1				1					
Klickitat										
Lewis					2					2
Lincoln			1							
Mason				1						
Okanogan				1				2	1	
Pacific			1		1	1			1	
Pend Orielle										
Pierce	7	1	4	8	3	6	3	3	4	8
San Juan		1								
Skagit	1			1			2		1	
Skamania									2	
Snohomish		1	1	1		2	2	3	1	4
Spokane	6	3	2	4	1	2	3		2	2
Stevens							1		2	
Thurston	2	4	1	1	3		1	1	1	
Wahkiakum										
Walla Walla	1					2				
Whatcom			3				1			
Whitman										
Yakima	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL	41	22	26	28	21	27	29	17	26	28

Source: Data provided by the Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, December 2004,
 "Residence Suicide Deaths by Gender in Washington: 2003, Age 0-17."

TABLE 27
JUVENILE SUICIDE DEATHS IN WASHINGTON STATE
BY GENDER AND COUNTY, AGE 0-17 YEARS
FROM 1999 - 2003

COUNTY	F	M	2003 Total	F	M	2002 Total	F	M	2001 Total	F	M	2000 Total	F	M	1999 Total	TOTAL 1999-2003
Benton	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	1	6
Clallam	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Clark	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	1	3	4	0	1	1	9
Cowlitz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	2	5
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Grays Harbor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Island	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
King	4	2	6	1	5	6	1	2	3	1	4	5	0	5	5	25
Kitsap	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
Kittitas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Okanogan	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pacific	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Pierce	0	8	8	1	3	4	2	1	3	0	3	3	2	4	6	24
Skagit	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3
Skamania	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Snohomish	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	12
Spokane	0	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	2	9
Stevens	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Thurston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
Whatcom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Yakima	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
TOTAL	6	22	28	9	17	26	5	12	17	6	23	29	4	23	27	127

Source: Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, "Residence Suicide Deaths by Gender in Washington: 2003," December 2004.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Chemical dependency treatment reduces the likelihood of recidivism.

In a study of juvenile arrestees, over 51% were found to be in need of substance abuse treatment (Ryan, R., et al., 1997). This is much higher than the estimated need for treatment among youth living in households, 8% (Kohlengerb, et al, 2001).

Another Washington State study of 450 chemically dependent youth showed that felony arrests decreased 56% between the year before and the year after treatment, from 17.1% in the year before treatment to 7.6% in the year after treatment. Misdemeanors declined by 30%, from 28.6% to 20.1%. (Lauchansky, et al, DSHS, DASA, 2002).

Substance abuse by juveniles is clearly linked to juvenile violence. According to Hawkins and Catalano,¹ most of the risk factors for substance abuse are the same risk factors as those of juvenile violence and delinquency. Hawkins and Catalano indicate that the more risk factors a child or youth experiences, the more likely the child/youth will experience substance abuse and related problems in adolescence or young adulthood. Risk factors for violence are defined and categorized in four domains:

- **Individual/Peer** (friends who engage in problem behavior, early initiation of the problem behavior)
- **School** (Early and persistent anti-social behavior, academic failure beginning in elementary school)
- **Community** (community laws and norms favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; media portrayals of violence; extreme economic deprivation)
- **Family** (Family management problems and conflict, favorable parental attitudes and involvement in the problem behavior)

Youth who engage in substance abuse often demonstrate problem behaviors within their family, school and community. These youth often associate with peers engaged in problem behaviors, and have a family history of problem behavior, family management problems or conflict.

According to *Washington Kids Count*, May 2002, 20 to 40 percent of Washington's middle school and high school students self-report involvement with substance use. The Washington State Department of Health (*The Health of Washington State*) reports that marijuana use among youth increased between 1992 and 1998, and then leveled off in 1999.

According to the *Tobacco, Alcohol & Other Drug Abuse Trends in Washington State* 2003 Report from the Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse (DASA), Department of Social & Health Services, the **use of alcohol** in the past 30 days by Washington State 8th, 10th, and 12th graders is declining,

¹ Hawkins, J.D. and R.F. Catalano, *Risk-Focused Prevention: Using the Social Development Strategy*, 1995.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE (continued)

The 2003 drug and alcohol arrest rate was 11.5 per 1,000 juveniles.

consistent with national trends.² While the report also summarizes that recent binge drinking by Washington State 8th, 10th, and 12th graders is also declining, it was found that 27 percent of Washington seniors (12th graders) have engaged in recent binge drinking, which is defined as 5 or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion in the past two weeks (2002 Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors data). The report summarizes, “heavy drinking among youth has been linked to motor vehicle crashes and deaths, physical fights, property destruction, poor school and employment performance, and involvement with law enforcement and the legal system.”

In a summary providing information on **emerging drug trends** from the State Department of Social & Health Services, it was reported that “there has been a significant shift from alcohol to marijuana as the primary drug of abuse among adolescents entering treatment.” The DASA 2003 Report³ summarizes, that “both nationally and in Washington State, after almost a decade of increases, marijuana use among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders appears to have peaked, and may be beginning to decline.” Approximately 27 percent of Washington high school seniors (12th graders) reported having used marijuana in the past 30 days, according to findings from the OSPI 2002 “*State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors*.”

A summary of “America’s Drug Abuse Profile” from the 2001 *Annual Report on the National Drug Control Strategy*⁴, reports a downward trend in the use of illicit drugs for youth age 12-17 years (from 11.4 percent in 1997 to 9.0 percent in 1999). It was found that marijuana is the major illicit drug used by youth ages 12-17. The summary report emphasizes a grave concern regarding the increase in the use of MDMA (Ecstasy) and steroid usage rates among youth—“past-year use of ecstasy by 8th graders increased 82 percent between 1999 and 2000.” In Washington State, it was found that two percent of 8th graders, three percent of 10th graders, and 4 percent of 12 graders reported having used MDMA/ Ecstasy in the past 30 days.⁵

In 2003, there were 8,173 **drug and alcohol arrests**, for an arrest rate of 11.5 per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17 in Washington State. This rate is a decrease of 2.1 from the 1999 rate of 13.6 per 1,000 juveniles.

² Source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors.

³ Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Dept. of Social & Health Services, “*Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Abuse Trends in Washington State*,” December 2003.

⁴ Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2001 *Annual Report on the National Drug Control Strategy*, “America’s Drug Abuse Profile.”

⁵ Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse, Dept. of Social & Health Services, “*Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Abuse Trends in Washington State*,” December 2003 (data source: Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, *Washington State Survey of Adolescent Health Behaviors*—2002).

**SUBSTANCE
ABUSE
(continued)**

Males accounted for 71.2% of the 2003 arrests; females, 28.8%. The percent of females being arrested for drug and alcohol offenses has shown a steady slight increase from 25.2% of arrests in 1997 to the 2003 percentage of 28.8.

From 1999 to 2003, there has been a 2.1 percentage point decrease in the rate of drug and alcohol offenses per 1,000 juveniles age 10-17. Within the drug and alcohol offense category, a much higher proportion of juveniles (62 percent) were arrested for alcohol offenses than for drug offenses (38 percent). The majority (86%) of all juvenile arrests for drug offenses were for "possession", rather than "sale".

YOUTH GANGS

Gang membership is a strong predictor of individual violence in adolescence and, in one study, has been observed to be an even more powerful predictor than two of the most highly regarded factors: delinquent peer association and prior violence (Thornberry, 1998). Survey research has consistently demonstrated that youth are significantly more criminally active during periods of active gang membership. This is particularly true in serious and violent offenses. Prolonged periods of gang involvement increase the “criminal embeddedness” of members (Thornberry et al., 2003). “Associates” of gang members also have elevated offense rates (Curry, Decker, and Egley, 2002).

DEFINITION

It is difficult to define the term "gang." Many jurisdictions deny the existence of gangs or, conversely, characterize less serious forms of adolescent law-violating groups as gangs (Miller, 1992). Despite the fact that there is little consensus on what a gang is, there are certain characteristics that typify gangs. The following characteristics are often used to define gangs: 1) formal organizational structure (not a syndicate), 2) identifiable leadership, 3) identified territory, 4) recurrent interaction, and 5) engaging in serious or violent behavior (Howell, 1994).

MEMBER CHARACTERISTICS AND CRIME

The Seattle Social Development Project (SSDP) is a longitudinal study (beginning in 1985) of youth living in high-crime neighborhoods.⁶ The study shows that compared with youth who are not gang members, those who are gang members more often commit assault, robbery, breaking and entering, and felony theft; indulge in binge drinking; use and sell drugs; and are arrested.

Offense	Percentage of Non-Gang Youth	Percentage of Gang Youth
Assault	18%	64%
Robbery	2%	17%
Breaking & Entering	7%	22%
Felony Theft	9%	41%
Binge Drinking	24%	43%
Marijuana Use	26%	54%
Drug Selling	9%	51%
Arrest	14%	51%

⁶ OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin, December 2001, *Early Precursors of Gang Membership: A Study of Seattle Youth*.

YOUTH GANGS (continued)

P reliminary results from the 2002 National Youth Gang Survey indicate a slight increase in the prevalence of gang activity from 2001, suggesting gang activity may once again be on the rise.

RACE AND ETHNICITY

The study further found:

- Youth were at risk of joining a gang every year of adolescence, but the risk rose most sharply at age 15—the age at which most students make the transition to high school.
- Findings suggest that youth join gangs as a result of antisocial influences in neighborhoods, antisocial tendencies in families and peers, failure to perform well in school, and early initiation of individual problem behaviors.
- Youth who were most behaviorally and socially maladjusted in childhood were most likely to be gang members for several years.
- Youth who associated with antisocial peers were more than twice as likely to remain in a gang for more than one year.
- The more risk factors a youth experienced, the more likely he or she was to join a gang.

Additional studies report that youth who are gang members are twice as likely to carry guns and three times as likely to sell drugs (Bjerregaard and Lizotte, 1995).

The number of cities and counties in the United States experiencing youth gang problems increased substantially between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s (Miller, 2001). Based on results from the National Youth Gang Survey (NYGS),⁷ it is estimated that youth gangs were active in over 2,300 cities with populations over 2,500 in 2002.

Gang activity is notably prevalent in the largest cities (over 100,000 population). Over 90 percent of cities this size reported gang activity in each year between 1996 and 2001. Overall, prevalence rates of gang activity remained relatively stable from 1996 to 2001 in the larger cities and counties, and markedly declined in the smaller populated areas. Preliminary results from the 2002 NYGS indicate a slight increase in the prevalence of gang activity from 2001, suggesting gang activity may once again be on the rise.

Findings of the Seattle-based SSDP study reported that of the sample 808 youth, 124 (15.3%) joined a gang at some point between the ages of 13 and 18. The rate for joining a gang was highest among African American SSDP participants. The rate of total participants who joined a gang by racial and ethnic composition is as follows:

⁷ National Youth Gang Center, 2002 *National Youth Gang Survey*.

**YOUTH
GANGS**

**RACE AND ETHNICITY
(continued)**

Race/Ethnicity	% of Youth Who Joined a Gang
European American	10.2
African American	26.2
Asian American	12.4
Other Ethnicity	19.7

According to 2001 National Youth Gang Survey⁸ respondents, nearly half (49 percent) of all gang members are Hispanic/Latino, 34 percent are African American/black, 10 percent are Caucasian/white, 6 percent are Asian, and the remainder are some other race/ethnicity. However, the racial composition of gangs varies considerably by locality. Within the past decade, a larger proportion of Caucasian/white gang members have been reported. The demographic composition of gangs is an extension of the characteristics of the larger community.

The disproportionate representation of minority groups in gangs is not a result of a predisposition toward gang membership, but rather that minorities tend to be overrepresented in areas overwhelmed with gang activity (Bursik and Grasmick, 1993). Certain offenses are related to different racial/ethnic gangs. For instance, African-American gangs are relatively more involved in drug offenses. Hispanic gangs engage in turf-related violence, while Asian and White gangs display a tendency toward property crimes (Spergel, 1990).

GENDER

It is estimated that between one-fourth and one-third of all youth gang members are female (Maxson and Whitlock, 2002). Gender-mixed gangs also are more common than in the past. In 2000, 42 percent of all gang-problem jurisdictions in the National Youth Gang Survey reported a majority of their gangs had female members.

The Seattle Social Development Project study found that of the participants who joined the gangs, 73 percent were male and 27 percent were female. However, it has been found that females leave the gang at an earlier age than males (Thornberry, Krohn, Lizotte, et al., 2003).

⁸ National Youth Gang Center (NYGC), *2001 National Youth Gang Survey*.

CHILD ABUSE

Nationally, over one million children each year are confirmed by State agencies as abused and neglected, and over 1,200 children tragically die at the hands of caretakers.

In 2004, 78,336 children were referred to Child Protective Services (CPS) in Washington State. This reflects an increase of over 1,700 reports (1.3 percent) from 2003 (76,621); 2002 (77,051); and 2001 (76,888). Until 2004, the number of child abuse reports had remained fairly constant for the last four years.

According to DSHS, Children's Administration/Division of Children and Family Services staff, approximately 40 percent of the referrals for child abuse and neglect are screened out "because there is not sufficient information to locate the child, the alleged perpetrator is not a caretaker, the risk factor does not exist, or the allegation does not meet the legal and/or WAC definition." Thus, the number of confirmed cases of child abuse and neglect in Washington State in 2004 was approximately 47,000.

Nationally, over one million children each year are confirmed by state agencies as abused and neglected, and over 1,200 children tragically die at the hands of caretakers. (National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect)

Child abuse and neglect have known detrimental effects on the physical, psychological, cognitive and behavioral development of children (National Research Council 1993). These consequences range from minor to severe, and include physical injuries, brain damage, chronic low self-esteem, problems with bonding and forming relationships, developmental delays, learning disorders, and aggressive and anti-social behaviors. Child maltreatment has been linked with long-term negative societal consequences. For example, studies link child maltreatment with increased risk of low academic achievement, drug use, teen pregnancy, generational child abuse and neglect, juvenile delinquency, and adult criminality (Widom, 1992; Kelly, Thornberry, and Smith, 1997).

While the causes of child abuse and neglect are complex, research has identified risk factors that contribute to child maltreatment. These factors include; family history of abuse, parental substance abuse, mental illness or mental retardation, childhood disability, domestic violence, lack of parenting skills and knowledge, extreme poverty, social isolation, and life stress overload. Effective prevention programs identify family risk factors and develop service approaches that target these risk factors.

According to staff in Washington's Division of Children and Family Services, more than 50 percent of the families referred for child abuse and neglect contained an adult with a substance abuse problem. In addition, research continues to document a link between domestic violence and substance abuse, and domestic violence and child abuse. According to the National Youth Law Center, in homes where domestic violence occurs, there is a 30 to 60 percent likelihood that child abuse also is happening.

CHILD ABUSE (continued)

According to a 2001 report by Prevent Child Abuse America, a national network of local child abuse councils, the economic ramifications of child abuse and neglect are staggering. The report, Total Estimated Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect In the United States, estimates the "direct costs" to be over 24 billion. "Direct costs" include hospitalization, chronic health problems, mental health care (for children), child welfare system, law enforcement, and the judicial system. The report estimates the "indirect costs" to be over 69 billion, including special education, mental health and health care (for adults impacted by child abuse), juvenile delinquency, lost productivity to society, and adult criminality. This same report goes on to state, "Regardless of the economic costs associated with child abuse and neglect, it is impossible to overstate the tragic consequences endured by the children themselves...the costs of such human suffering are incalculable."

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TABLE 28
REFERRALS TO CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES
FROM 1995 - 2004*

MONTH	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
January	6,296	6,582	6,983	6,729	6,386	6,270	6,174	6,510	6,377	6,266
February	6,666	6,067	6,298	5,768	6,597	5,988	6,351	6,090	6,311	6,018
March	7,832	6,764	7,029	7,702	7,587	7,250	7,443	7,057	6,939	7,235
April	7,136	6,626	7,041	6,634	6,099	6,506	6,750	6,772	6,526	6,067
May	7,075	7,373	7,690	7,478	7,411	6,825	6,861	7,698	7,207	7,151
June	6,662	6,185	6,146	6,229	6,430	6,439	6,471	6,526	5,777	6,143
July	5,517	5,797	5,466	5,497	5,401	5,577	5,892	6,045	5,772	5,652
August	5,852	5,400	5,481	6,038	6,022	5,817	5,842	6,131	5,759	6,163
September	6,245	6,671	6,336	6,075	6,436	6,270	6,317	6,746	6,163	6,326
October	6,763	7,274	7,128	7,058	6,932	6,559	6,050	7,016	6,901	6,549
November	6,251	5,739	5,792	6,123	5,840	6,081	5,620	5,678	5,436	5,894
December	6,041	6,143	5,661	5,557	5,330	5,397	5,572	6,053	5,138	5,174
TOTAL	78,336	76,621	77,051	76,888	76,471	74,979	75,343	78,322	74,306	74,638
AVERAGE PER MONTH	6,528	6,385	6,421	6,407	6,373	6,248	6,279	6,527	6,192	6,220

These data were furnished by Research & Data Analysis, Dept. of Social & Health Services, Case Management Information Systems (CAMIS) Intake Referral Statistics Report, 9/29/04.

* The data represent counts of field workers receipts of reportings and referrals about incidences (includes multiple counts of incidents and/or individuals). The data provided is the "Actual" number of referrals received.

PLACEMENT/ COUNSELING SERVICES FOR YOUTH

CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS, RECEIVING HOMES AND INTERIM CARE

REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Regional Crisis Residential Centers (CRCs), as authorized by state statute, are emergency, temporary shelters available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to runaway youth and youth in conflict with their families. Access to these shelters is usually arranged through the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS), Children's Administration, DSHS. Receiving homes also provide short-term temporary care for youth in conflict with their families.

The family is contacted and on-site family counseling is arranged. There were 52 CRC beds available statewide from 2002 to 2004, a decrease from 56 beds in 2001, and 59 beds in 2000. Regional CRC beds are located in 11 of the state's 39 counties. This figure represents a ratio of one bed per 9,499 juveniles for each of 12 counties for youth age 10-17, and one bed per 13,665 youth statewide age 10-17. Beds are not geographically distributed. There is a lack of out-of-home care for youth who cannot return home. In the last ten years, Group CRC beds in the state have decreased substantially (from 36 beds in 1990, to four beds in 2001), and were eliminated in 2002.

SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

The At-Risk/Runaway Youth Act, effective in July 1995, authorized the creation of "**Secure**" **Crisis Residential Centers (S-CRCs)** to receive runaway children taken into custody by law enforcement officers. It also provides for the creation of multi-disciplinary teams to provide assistance and support to a youth and his or her parents. Teams may be formed at the request of a youth placed at the facility, or at the request of a parent. The administrator of the facility may also convene a team if there is reasonable cause to believe that a child is in need of services and the parent is unavailable or unwilling to continue efforts to maintain the family structure.

As per RCW 13.32A.130, youth are to be held for at least 24 hours after admission, but may not be securely detained for more than five consecutive days in the facility. If the child is transferred between centers or between secure and semi-secure facilities, the combined length of time spent in all such facilities may not exceed five consecutive days.

Youth may be placed in a S-CRC by law enforcement, by DCFS staff (only after the filing of a CHINS petition—youth must be considered at risk of harm or running away), and under limited circumstances, by transfer from a semi-secure facility if the youth is assessed as a risk to run. Additionally, in 2000, the Act was amended to expand the population of youth eligible for admission to some S-CRCs. Effective June 8, 2000, state law permits juvenile courts to order detention of a child for contempt of court related to a status offense proceeding/order to either a detention facility or a S-CRC which is located within a separate section of a detention facility. No more than 50% of the S-CRC population can be comprised of youth held for contempt of court.

**CRISIS RESIDENTIAL
CENTERS,
RECEIVING HOMES
AND INTERIM CARE
(continued)**

There were 2,413 admissions/placements of youth in the nine operating S-CRCs in SFY 2004 (July 03 through June 04),¹ a significant decrease from the number of admissions from the two previous fiscal years. In SFY 03, there were 3,480 admissions. In SFY 02, there were 3,321 placements of youth in the nine operating S-CRCs. Since July 2001, there have been a total of 66 beds within the nine facilities. Four facilities are located within specific designated areas of juvenile detention facilities, and five are privately operated facilities.

A study completed by Merit Research found that the average length of stay for a youth placed in a S-CRC within a detention center was 69 hours during the study period (fiscal year 2001-2002), compared to 50 hours for youth placed in a private S-CRC. It was found that “most of the variance resulting in a shorter average length of stay for youth in private S-CRCs is the larger percentage of youth who are placed in these S-CRCs for being in a dangerous situation.” Youth who were placed in a S-CRC due to being in a dangerous situation had a shorter average length of stay than youth who were placed for running away. The average cost of placement was \$1,378 per placement, with an average stay of 54 hours. It was found that many of these youth had prior contact with the juvenile justice system.

Approximately two-thirds (62 percent) of the total placements in the nine S-CRCs in FY 02 were girls, consistent with findings from previous years. Approximately one-third (35 percent) of the youth admitted were minority youth. The average age was 14.8 years. Three-fourths of the youth (75%) who were admitted had parental guardians and 18 percent were wards of the state. The remaining seven percent were in the custody of an “other” guardian, foster parent, or unknown. The majority of youth held (95 percent) were residents of 12 Washington counties.

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¹ Data obtained from the DSHS Research & Data Analysis, Executive Management Information System (EMIS) Report, “Crisis Residential Center Services,” 04/27/05.

**CRISIS RESIDENTIAL
CENTERS,
RECEIVING HOMES
AND INTERIM CARE
(continued)**

Responsible Living
Skills (RLS) Programs
are designed for dependent
street youth age 16 to 18.

ASSESSMENT SERVICES

Diagnostic Assessment Services, which are available in all of the six regions of the state, are offered to children and youth in the care of the state who may qualify for more intensive services. Assessment services (residential and in-home providers) typically last no more than 90 days.

Assessment services provided to youth include: assessment of the contributing factors to the child's behaviors; assessment of the strengths and needs of the family system; case planning; case management; and individual and family treatment. From assessment care, a child may be placed in treatment foster care, residential care or may return to the family setting with additional community supports.

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**HOPE CENTERS AND RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS
PROGRAMS**

The 1998 Washington State Legislature established Homeless Youth Prevention/Protection and Engagement (HOPE) Centers and Responsible Living Skills Programs to address the needs of dependent homeless and/or street youth who were not the primary focus of the "Becca Law," in that they do not have active, responsible parents in their lives. A "street youth" is defined in RCW as a person under the age of 18 who lives outdoors or in another unsafe location not intended for occupancy.

The objective of HOPE Centers is to perform a comprehensive assessment of the youth, and establish an appropriate permanency placement plan. HOPE Centers are 30-day temporary residential facilities, primarily intended to serve older adolescent "street youth," for whom traditional child welfare services have proved ineffective.

Responsible Living Skills (RLS) Programs are designed for dependent street youth age 16 to 18. The RLS Program provides residential and transitional living services with an emphasis on independent living skills. In order for a youth to be eligible for the RLS Program, a youth must have first resided in a HOPE Center or in a Secure CRC.

As of October 2004, there are eight HOPE Centers in operation in the state for a total of 18 beds (no change from 2003), and seven Responsible Living Skills Programs with a total of 31 beds (no change from 2003).

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**CRISIS RESIDENTIAL
CENTERS,
RECEIVING HOMES
AND INTERIM CARE
(continued)**

**FAMILY
REUNIFICATION AND
PRESERVATION
SERVICES**

FOSTER CARE AND RESIDENTIAL CARE

Family foster care serves most of the children who need out of home care due to abuse, neglect or family conflict. Children live with individual families who are licensed by the Children's Administration (CA) either through the Division of Licensed Resources or through authorized Child Placing Agencies.

From January 2004 to June 2004, the Division of Children and Family Services (DCFS) served an average of 7,825 children per month in foster care (unduplicated total that includes receiving care, family foster care, and group care). DCFS also monitored a monthly average of 2,803 placements of children in the homes of relatives during this time period which is an increase from the prior year.

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FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES

Family Reconciliation Services (FRS) provides services to families in conflict and to runaway youth and their families. This service is mandated by law and designed to stabilize a family crisis and prevent out of home placement. Intake/assessment, referral to community resources, and in-home crisis counseling are provided.

Phase I Services (intake/assessment) provide immediate counseling to families within four hours of their request; Phase II Services are provided to families who require further intensive intervention through contracted community providers for in-home crisis counseling. According to data reported by DCFS, since 1990 the percentage of families receiving FRS Phase II services, based on the number of intake/assessment cases, has varied on a year-to-year basis in the range of 24 to 35 percent. In 2003 and the first six months of 2004, there has been a notable reduction in the number of families receiving FRS Phase II services.

Effective October 2002, FRS was restructured to accommodate budget reductions. Changes to policy impacting FRS programming and practice include: youth ages 13 through 17 only are eligible for services; 30-day crisis counseling service sessions have been reduced/limited to 12 hours within 45 days (previous policy allowed up to 15 hours in a 30-day period); 45-day crisis counseling may not be extended for additional hours; and this service is available twice in the lifetime of a family.

FRS cases are closed, or transferred to Child Welfare Services after 90 days unless the family is continuing to receive family preservation services, intensive family preservation services, or home-based services, and these services are in their final stages of completion.

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**FAMILY
REUNIFICATION AND
PRESERVATION
SERVICES
(continued)**

PRESERVATION SERVICES

In addition to Family Reconciliation Services, preservation services are provided through the Division of Children & Family Services. Family Preservation Services (FPS) and Intensive Family Preservation Services (IFPS) are available. FPS is available to families whose children face a substantial likelihood of being placed outside of the home or to reunify a child with their family from out-of-home care. These services are available within 48 hours of the referral, and are offered for a maximum of six months provided by a contracted service provider. IFPS is a voluntary service that provides up to 20 hours of in-home therapy weekly, when a family has a child who DCFS believes is at imminent risk of foster care placement. These services are available seven days per week, 24 hours per day, for approximately a 40-day period of time.

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**CHINS and ARY
PETITIONS**

**CHILD IN NEED OF SERVICES (CHINS) AND AT-RISK
YOUTH (ARY)**

Under the provisions of the Child in Need of Services (CHINS), the parent, the child or DSHS can file a petition for out-of-home placement. Placement may be in a foster home or a group home. A multi-disciplinary team may be formed to provide assistance and support to children and parents.

In 2003, a total of 422 CHINS were filed in Washington State, compared to 412 filings in 2002. In July 1995, CHINS replaced the Alternative Residential Placement process. From 1997 to 1999, the number of CHINS petitions filed had remained fairly constant at 529 to 534 filings. For the first six months of 2004, 210 CHINS were filed.

Parents of at-risk youth may petition the court to order the youth to remain in the home. An at-risk youth is defined by statute as a juvenile (under the age of 18) who is absent from home for more than 72 consecutive hours without parental consent; who is beyond the control of the parent such that the child's behavior substantially endangers the health, safety or welfare of the child or another person; or who has a substance abuse problem for which there are no pending criminal charges related to the substance abuse.

In 2003, the number of ARY filings was 2,049. There was an average of 2,107 ARY petition filings from 1998 to 2003. Contempt hearings were held in 2,295 ARY cases during 2003. The number of contempt hearings held related to an ARY proceeding or order continues to be significant from 1998 forward.

For the first six months of 2004, 1,176 ARY petitions were filed and contempt hearings were held in 1,236 ARY cases during the same 6-month time period.

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TRUANCY

TRUANCY

Changes in the state law in 1995 require the filing of truancy petitions by school districts when a youth required to attend public school has seven unexcused absences in a month or ten unexcused absences in a school year. Additionally, a parent may file a truancy petition with the juvenile court if the school district fails to file a petition, if a child has five or more unexcused absences in any month during a school year, or upon the 10th unexcused absence during a school year.

In 1996, in conjunction with the enactment of the At Risk/Runaway Youth Act, the number of petitions filed quadrupled (over a 300 percent increase in the number of filings). Approximately 15,000 to 16,000 truancy petitions were filed annually with juvenile courts from 1997 through 2001. In 2002 and 2003, the number of truancy filings declined to 13,630 and 12,573, respectively.

Data shows that 5,039 contempt of court hearings related to a truancy order/proceeding were held in 2003 in juvenile courts, with 12,573 filings during the same time period. This shows a 42 percent increase in the number of hearings held from 2002 to 2003 related to a truancy petition. The number of truancy contempt hearings held has increased by over 600 percent since 1996.

For the first six months of 2004, 8,402 truancy petitions were filed, and contempt hearings were held in 3,572 cases during the same 6-month time period.

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TABLE 29

**REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER
(CRC) BEDS PER COUNTY - 2004**

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS	CRC BEDS	RATIO OF JUVENILES PER AVAILABLE BED
Benton-Franklin	28,834	4	7,209
Clark	46,862	4	11,716
Ferry	1,038	2	519
King	176,690	4	44,173
Kitsap	29,353	10	2,935
Okanogan	5,368	2	2,684
Snohomish	78,479	6	13,080
Spokane	50,947	8	6,368
Thurston	25,837	4	6,459
Whatcom	19,293	4	4,823
Yakima	31,261	4	7,815
TOTAL	493,962	52	9,499

SECURE CRC BEDS PER COUNTY - 2004

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS	S-CRC BEDS	RATIO OF JUVENILES PER AVAILABLE BED
Benton-Franklin	28,834	6	4,806
Chelan	8,810	4	2,203
Clallam	7,075	4	1,769
Clark	46,862	6	7,810
King	176,690	18	9,816
Kitsap	29,353	9	3,261
Snohomish	78,479	9	8,720
Spokane	50,947	5	10,189
Yakima	31,261	5	6,252
TOTAL	458,311	66	6,944

Population data are 2003 Intercensal & Postcensal Estimates, OFM, November 2003.

Source: Children's Administration, DSHS, "Statewide CRCs/Hope Centers/RLSPs,"

Updated October 2004.

TABLE 30

**RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM
(RLSP) BEDS PER COUNTY - 2004**

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS	RLSP BEDS	RATIO OF JUVENILES PER AVAILABLE BED
King	176,690	5	35,338
Snohomish	78,479	2	39,240
Thurston	25,837	4	6,459
TOTAL	500,210	31	16,136

HOPE CENTER BEDS PER COUNTY - 2004

COUNTY	TOTAL JUVENILE POPULATION 10-17 YEAR OLDS	HOPE CTR BEDS	RATIO OF JUVENILES PER AVAILABLE BED
Clark	46,862	3	15,621
Pierce	90,134	2	45,067
Spokane	50,947	1	50,947
Yakima	31,261	2	15,631
TOTAL	529,044	18	29,391

Population data are 2003 Intercensal & Postcensal Estimates, OFM, November 2003.
Source: Children's Administration, DSHS, "Statewide CRCs/Hope Centers/RLSPs,"
Updated October 2004.

Data Analysis

WASHINGTON STATE CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
REGION 1	<u>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS</u>	
	Colville Confederated Tribes PO Box 150 Nespelem, WA 99155	4 Regional
	YFA Connections 901 E. Second, Suite 100 Spokane, WA 99202	8 Regional
	<u>HOPE CENTERS</u>	
	YFA Connections 901 E. Second, Suite 100 Spokane, WA 99202	1 Hope
	<u>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM</u>	
	Morningstar Boys Ranch P.O. Box 8087 Spokane, WA 99223-1348	4 RLSP
	<u>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS</u>	
	Chelan County Juvenile Center 316 Washington Street, Suite B Wenatchee, WA 98801	4 Secure
	Daybreak of Spokane 11707 E. Sprague, Suite D-4 Spokane, WA 99206	5 Secure
	TOTAL BEDS	26
REGION 2	<u>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u>	
	EPIC Place 600 Superior Lane PO Box 9279 Yakima, WA 98909 (4 beds – Yakima) (4 beds – TriCities-Kennewick)	8 Regional
	<u>HOPE CENTER</u>	
	EPIC Place 600 Superior Lane PO Box 9279 Yakima, WA 98909-0279 (TriCities-Kennewick)	3 Hope

Data Analysis

WASHINGTON STATE CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
REGION 2 (continued)	<u>HOPE CENTER (continued)</u>	
	NW Family Therapy Institute 1409 Fruitvale Blvd. Yakima, WA 98902	2 Hope
	<u>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM</u>	
	NW Family Therapy Institute 1409 Fruitvale Blvd. Yakima, WA 98902	4 RLSP
	<u>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u>	
	EPIC Place 600 Superior Lane PO Box 9279 Yakima, WA 98909	11 Secure
	(5 beds - Yakima SCRC) (6 beds - TriCities/Kennewick SCRC)	
	TOTAL BEDS 28	
REGION 3	<u>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u>	
	Center for Family Services 5604 Mission Road Bellingham, WA 98226	10 Regional
	(6 beds – Everett) (4 beds – Blaine)	
	<u>HOPE CENTER</u>	
	Cocoon House 2929 Pine Street Everett, WA 98201	2 Hope
	<u>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM</u>	
	Cocoon House 2929 Pine Street Everett, WA 98201	2 RLSP
	<u>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u>	
	Denny Juvenile Justice Center DARTS Program 2801 10th Street Everett, WA 98201-1491	9 Secure
	TOTAL BEDS 23	

Data Analysis

WASHINGTON STATE CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
REGION 4	<u>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u>	
	Youth Advocates 7509 Aurora Avenue North Seattle, WA 98103-4747	4 Regional
	<u>HOPE CENTERS</u>	
	Youth Care 2500 NE 54 th Street, Suite 100 Seattle, WA 98105	3 Hope
	<u>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS</u>	
	YouthCare 2500 NE 54 th Street, Suite 100 Seattle, WA 98105	5 RLSP
	<u>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u>	
	Pioneer Human Services PO Box 18377 Seattle, WA 98118-0377	18 Secure
	TOTAL BEDS	30
REGION 5	<u>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u>	
	Sound Institute 1200 Navy Yard Highway Bremerton, WA 98312	10 Regional
	<u>HOPE CENTER</u>	
	Faith Homes 3519 South 30th Street Tacoma, WA 98409	2 Hope
	<u>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAMS</u>	
	Pierce County Alliance 510 Tacoma Ave. South Tacoma, WA 98402	4 RLSP
	<u>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u>	
	Kitsap County Juvenile Department 1338 SW Old Clifton Road Port Orchard, WA 98366-4679	9 Secure
	TOTAL BEDS	25

Data Analysis

WASHINGTON STATE CRC/HOPE CTR/RLSP FACILITIES

REGION	FACILITY*	NUMBER OF BEDS
REGION 6	<u>REGIONAL CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTER</u>	
	Community Youth Services 711 State Ave. NE Olympia, WA 98506	4 Regional
	JANUS Youth Programs 707 NE Couch Portland, OR 97232 (4 beds – Vancouver)	4 Regional
	<u>HOPE CENTERS</u>	
	Community Youth Services 711 State Ave. NE Olympia, WA 98506	2 Hope
	JANUS Youth Programs 707 NE Couch Portland, OR 97232 (3 beds – Vancouver)	3 Hope
	<u>RESPONSIBLE LIVING SKILLS PROGRAM</u>	
	JANUS Youth Programs, Inc. 707 NE Couch Portland, OR 97232 (8 beds – Vancouver)	8 RLSP
	Community Youth Services 711 NE State Ave. Olympia, WA 98506	4 RLSP
	<u>SECURE CRISIS RESIDENTIAL CENTERS</u>	
	Clallam County Juvenile Court 1912 West 18 th Street Port Angeles, WA 98363	4 Secure
	JANUS Youth Programs 707 NE Couch Portland, OR 97232 (6 beds – Vancouver)	6 Secure
	TOTAL BEDS	35
	TOTAL REGIONAL BEDS	52
	TOTAL HOPE CENTER BEDS	18
	TOTAL RLSP BEDS	31
	TOTAL SECURE BEDS	66
	TOTAL ALL BEDS	167

Source: Program and Policy Development, Children's Administration, Department of Social & Health Services, Revised Oct. 1, 2004.

*Does not include Family Crisis Residential Homes

DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT SERVICES

Residential and In-Home Providers

REGION 1

Embrace Youth
Spokane, WA 99217

Lutheran Community Services
Spokane, WA 99204

Open Arms
Spokane, WA 99217

Colville Confederated Tribes
Nespelem, WA 99155

Service Alternatives
Spokane, WA 99201

REGION 2

**Central Washington Comprehensive
Mental Health**
Yakima, WA 98901

REGION 3

Youth Net
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273

Northwest Youth Services
Bellingham, WA 98227

REGION 3, continued

Catholic Community Services
Bellingham, WA 98227

Secret Harbor School
Anacortes, WA 98221

Service Alternatives
Mt. Vernon, WA 98273

REGION 4

YouthCare
Seattle, WA 98105

REGION 5

Kitsap Mental Health
Bremerton, WA 98311

REGION 6

Janus Youth Services
Portland, OR 97232

Community Youth Services
Olympia, WA 98506

Source: Children's Administration, Department of Social and Health Services, September 2004.

TABLE 31
NUMBER OF FAMILIES SERVED THROUGH
FAMILY RECONCILIATION SERVICES*

	Phase I Intake Assessment (Actual cases opened)	Phase II Crisis Counseling (Families served)	% Served Crisis Counseling (Phase II)
2004	8,420	1,760	21
2003	8,559	1,395	16
2002	8,239	2,076	25
2001	8,748	2,702	31
2000	8,907	2,590	29
1999	8,796	2,449	28
1998	9,323	2,483	27
1997	9,754	2,562	26
1996	9,412	2,395	25

	Intake Assessment	Crisis Counseling	Intensive Counseling	Total Number	% Served Crisis/Intensive Counseling
1995	9,843	2,566	893	3,459	35
1994	11,675	2,624	738	3,362	29
1993	13,714	2,774	1,010	3,784	28
1992	13,890	2,405	917	3,322	24
1991	15,583	3,334	979	4,313	28
1990	17,034	3,319	745	4,064	24

Data obtained from Research & Data Analysis, DSHS, EMIS Report, Family Support & Preservation Services, 02/24/05.

* As of October 1995, "Intensive Crisis Counseling" is referred to as "Intensive Family Preservation Services,"

(IFPS). IFPS clients include children at imminent risk of out-of-home placement; these data are not available.

Data reported for families served in Crisis Counseling has been revised from August 1996 forward to include both the number served by Contract Agency and DCFS staff; previous reports provided the number served by Contract Agency.

TABLE 32
AT-RISK YOUTH (ARY), CHILD IN NEED OF SERVICES (CHINS),
AND TRUANCY (TR) FILINGS 1998 - 2003

COUNTY/ JUVENILE COURT	1998			1999			2000			2001			2002			2003		
	ARY	CHINS	TR	ARY	CHINS	TR	ARY	CHINS	TR	ARY	CHINS	TR	ARY	CHINS	TR	ARY	CHINS	TR
Adams	1	0	40	1	0	26	0	1	16	0	0	26	0	0	34	0	0	31
Asotin/Garfield	4	0	29	2	0	25	2	0	3	1	0	44	2	0	64	0	0	52
Benton/Franklin	26	6	863	55	5	822	43	13	836	60	10	922	60	4	826	59	3	914
Chelan	11	2	205	9	0	274	6	2	165	12		141	18	3	207	16	2	147
Clallam	131	20	286	118	27	272	108	24	321	144	21	445	95	15	303	97	14	299
Clark	42	40	733	25	40	723	29	36	949	15	36	766	20	27	708	19	28	732
Columbia/Walla Walla	14	0	70	13	0	74	10	0	70	11	0	48	8	1	66	7	1	53
Cowlitz	132	18	554	128	38	541	150	41	523	157	21	544	174	15	539	157	9	466
Douglas	12	1	81	8	0	97	4	0	100	2	0	98	6	1	99	18	1	104
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Oreille	25	14	110	36	12	109	47	28	101	57	26	98	47	25	97	35	21	90
Grant	7	3	227	6	0	106	15	4	149	16	8	188	15	3	136	13	0	90
Grays Harbor	103	5	182	84	0	279	81	5	348	101	4	333	138	8	388	124	12	320
Island	8	0	353	15	0	284	22	1	283	6	3	241	3	0	218	8	2	151
Jefferson	24	8	64	18	7	80	31	4	76	27	9	40	23	6	55	17	7	55
King	522	161	3,917	549	131	3,652	588	134	4,301	482	97	3,636	467	103	1,796	394	127	1,874
Kitsap	17	12	366	30	7	224	23	15	242	26	9	271	27	7	423	15	1	321
Kittitas	26	0	32	19	2	25	25	3	30	31	2	36	8	0	52	10	1	38
Klickitat	11	4	68	4	7	43	11	7	30	9	3	35	3	0	38	2	0	20
Lewis	41	14	151	24	12	151	18	9	169	14	1	204	21	1	167	20	2	199
Lincoln	3	3	16	4	2	16	2	3	18	1	3	20	3	0	30	4	3	30
Mason	18	14	268	23	3	161	18	0	159	11	7	122	16	7	141	22	8	144
Okanogan	1	1	203	1	3	209	2	2	221	6	2	162	4	0	174	4	0	172
Pacific/Wahkiakum	26	11	19	23	12	35	28	10	24	33	14	16	30	9	19	9	9	14
Pierce *	142	31	1,610	125	20	1,662	121	30	1,781	120	17	2,259	139	19	1,839	199	10	1,142
San Juan	0	0	9	1	0	11	5	0	6	2	1	6	1	0	8	1	0	10
Skagit	17	7	486	27	7	427	45	2	413	21	7	350	48	8	517	32	6	494
Skamania	1	3	12	2	2	9	4	0	9	1	1	6	2	0	7	4	2	14
Snohomish	315	54	2,244	344	66	2,212	314	67	2,359	290	61	2,217	328	51	2,346	309	36	2,038
Spokane	123	50	1,041	136	90	830	153	106	760	132	71	874	161	60	1,182	131	76	1,471
Thurston	96	15	540	96	6	412	102	24	489	92	7	451	100	18	369	115	13	314
Whatcom	56	13	349	48	9	155	59	7	188	59	13	202	42	6	184	59	14	175
Whitman	16	3	21	9	4	9	15	4	7	7	4	8	7	3	17	6	4	8
Yakima	78	21	1,458	71	17	1,095	151	3	1,092	156	9	957	140	12	581	143	10	591
TOTAL	2,049	534	16,607	2,054	529	15,050	2,232	585	16,238	2,102	467	15,766	2,156	412	13,630	2,049	422	12,573

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case.

* In 1998, Pierce Juvenile Court figures are under-represented due to non-availability of information at the beginning of the year.

TABLE 33
CONTEMPT HEARINGS HELD IN AT-RISK YOUTH (ARY) AND TRUANCY CASES*

COUNTY/ JUVENILE COURT	ARY Contempt Hearings						Truancy Contempt Hearings					
	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	2002-2003 Change	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	2002-2003 Change
Adams												
Asotin/Garfield										3	0	
Benton/Franklin	48	90	57	29	61	-47%	418	287	517	288	137	46%
Chelan	2		2		2		7	12	8	4	8	-42%
Clallam	104	130	182	164	112	-20%	181	102	389	189	171	77%
Clark												
Columbia/Walla Walla				4	2				1	10	1	
Cowlitz	310	320	313	250	158	-3%	310	57	7	3	20	444%
Douglas	25			22	2		196	111	28	89	33	77%
Ferry/Stevens/Pend Or.	29	20	18	24	20	45%	73	57	66	46	47	28%
Grant	39	18	14	7	6	117%	97	45	48	15	10	116%
Grays Harbor	275	343	187	106	168	-20%	177	149	43	43	29	19%
Island	3		4	18	6		26	9	46	53	33	189%
Jefferson	12	12	9	23	17	0%	41	37	29	80	71	11%
King	296	283	382	497	439	5%	150	100	170	372	441	50%
Kitsap	19	23	21	25	21	-17%	73	41	1	26	99	78%
Kittitas	6	3	19	5	7	100%	10	1	6	3	12	900%
Klickitat			21	3	2		20	7	25	5	1	186%
Lewis	42	37	31	20	39	14%	72	56	97	122	158	29%
Lincoln	2	1		2	1	100%	3		2	3	3	
Mason	39	24	23	22	18	63%	123	106	58	53	41	16%
Okanogan	4	2	8	1	1	100%	103	38	108	79	95	171%
Pacific/Wahkiakum		2	3	3	8	-100%					3	
Pierce	187	141	123	149	168	33%	349	100	520	368	568	249%
San Juan	3		1	1	3		11	5	3	6	1	120%
Skagit	11	29	11	34	9	-62%		1				-100%
Skamania	2		4	2	1		10	4	2	6	6	150%
Snohomish	329	327	374	417	486	1%	1,799	1486	1,582	1,482	1,305	21%
Spokane	213	237	197	198	140	-10%	238	247	352	242	227	-4%
Thurston	122	102	103	105	117	20%	243	246	253	263	402	-1%
Whatcom	67	59	50	70	61	14%	85	54	25	25	48	57%
Whitman			1	1	1							
Yakima	106	92	128	105	46	15%	224	181	325	472	664	24%
TOTAL	2,295	2,295	2,286	2,307	2,122	0%	5,039	3,539	4,711	4,350	4,634	42%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, November 2004; 1999-2001 data based on calendar year docket data--any action that took place during the calendar year related to a petition is included; 2002 Pierce County data was provided by Pierce Cty Juvenile Court.

* Contempt hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS.

TABLE 34
ARY, CHINS, & TRUANCY FILINGS, CONTEMPT HEARINGS* AND ORDERS ON CONTEMPT BY COUNTY
FOR 2003

COUNTY	ARY Filings	ARY Contempt Hearings	ARY Order on Contempt	CHINS Filings	CHINS Contempt Hearings	CHINS Order on Contempt	Truancy Filings	Truancy Contempt Hearings	Truancy Order on Contempt	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Filings	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Contempt Hearings	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Orders on Contempt
Adams	0			0			31		2	31	0	2
Asotin	0			0			52			52	0	0
Benton	40	39	62	3			488	214	263	531	253	325
Chelan	16	2	4	2		1	147	7	4	165	9	9
Clallam	97	104	115	14			299	181	233	410	285	348
Clark	19		2	28			732		11	779	0	13
Columbia	0			1			3			4	0	0
Cowlitz	157	310	301	9	1	1	466	310	228	632	621	530
Douglas	18	25	12	1			104	196	167	123	221	179
Ferry	1			0			12	7	8	13	7	8
Franklin	19	9	17	0			426	204	241	445	213	258
Garfield	0			0			0			0	0	0
Grant	13	39	28	0			90	97	113	103	136	141
Grays Harbor	124	275	308	12	6	7	320	177	205	456	458	520
Island	8	3	1	2			151	26		161	29	1
Jefferson	17	12	14	7			55	41	41	79	53	55
King	394	296	492	127	23	30	1,874	150	453	2395	469	975
Kitsap	15	19	22	1			321	73	62	337	92	84
Kittitas	10	6	4	1			38	10	11	49	16	15
Klickitat	2			0			20	20	18	22	20	18
Lewis	20	42	43	2			199	72	79	221	114	122
Lincoln	4	2	1	3			30	3	3	37	5	4
Mason	22	39	43	8			144	123	122	174	162	165
Okanogan	4	4		0			172	103	7	176	107	7
Pacific	9			8			14	23	16	31	23	16
Pend Oreille	8	8	26	9	3	3	32			49	11	29
Pierce	199	187	13	10			1,142	349	16	1351	536	29
San Juan	1	3	4	0			10	11		11	14	4
Skagit	32	11	10	6	1		494		2	532	12	12
Skamania	4	2	1	2			14	10	11	20	12	12
Snohomish	309	329	464	36	4	7	2,038	1799	1883	2383	2132	2354
Spokane	131	213	215	76	23	19	1,471	238	245	1678	474	479
Stevens	26	21	23	12	1	1	46	43	46	84	65	70
Thurston	115	122	140	13	2	4	314	243	259	442	367	403
Wahkiakum	0			1			0			1	0	0
Walla Walla	7			0			50			57	0	0
Whatcom	59	67	80	14	1	3	175	85	86	248	153	169
Whitman	6		1	4		1	8		2	18	0	4
Yakima	143	106	109	10	4	4	591	224	202	744	334	315
TOTAL	2,049	2,295	2,555	422	69	81	12,573	5,039	5,039	15,044	7,403	7,675

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, "Caseloads of the Courts of Washington," Superior Courts Juvenile Dependency Cases Filed by Type of Case; and Administrative Office of the Courts, November 2004; contempt data is based on docket data for Jan.-Dec 2003--any action that took place during the time period related to a petition is included.

* Contempt hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS for ARY, Truancy, and CHINS cases.

Variances in reporting practices to SCOMIS by individual courts and generic coding options may account for inconsistencies between the number of cases with contempt hearings & the number of contempt orders.

TABLE 34-A
ARY, CHINS, & TRUANCY FILINGS, CONTEMPT HEARINGS* AND ORDERS ON CONTEMPT BY COUNTY
JANUARY 1 - JUNE 30, 2004

COUNTY	ARY Filings	ARY Contempt Hearings	ARY Order on Contempt	CHINS Filings	CHINS Contempt Hearings	CHINS Order on Contempt	Truancy Filings	Truancy Contempt Hearings	Truancy Order on Contempt	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Filings	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Contempt Hearings	TOTAL ARY, CHINS & Truancy Orders on Contempt
Adams				1			17	1	2	18	1	2
Asotin							19			19	0	0
Benton	14	18	30	1			246	144	178	261	162	208
Chelan	9	1	1	1			102			112	1	1
Clallam	70	89	95	13			228	160	221	311	249	316
Clark	14		2	9			437		7	460	0	9
Columbia	1						4			5	0	0
Cowlitz	109	204	185	5			343	355	250	457	559	435
Douglas	9	15	10				58	87	83	67	102	93
Ferry							7	4	7	7	4	7
Franklin	8	10	15				204	198	209	212	208	224
Garfield				1						1	0	0
Grant	2	1					67	63	88	69	64	88
Grays Harbor	62	124	140	11			187	121	97	260	245	237
Island	7	2		2			93	20		102	22	0
Jefferson	4	1	1	1			39	19	19	44	20	20
King	216	173	295	48	9	24	1,236	136	500	1,500	318	819
Kitsap	5		3	3			272	69	74	280	69	77
Kittitas	5	11	18				20	10	11	25	21	29
Klickitat	3			1			14	19	20	18	19	20
Lewis	6	14	16	2	1	1	91	39	52	99	54	69
Lincoln	1			2			14	5	5	17	5	5
Mason	14	22	21	4	2	1	124	175	211	142	199	233
Okanogan	5	6	2	1			138	78	12	144	84	14
Pacific	16			7			17			40	0	0
Pend Oreille	11	6	13	7	1	2	19	23	15	37	30	30
Pierce	81	101	6	7			739	256	7	827	357	13
San Juan	1						10	19		11	19	0
Skagit	27	7	11	1			210	5	6	238	12	17
Skamania		1	1	2			11	18	13	13	19	14
Snohomish	183	130	211	24	2	5	1,661	906	1,016	1,868	1,038	1,232
Spokane	86	124	126	33	6	2	911	164	167	1,030	294	295
Stevens	11	11	10	5	3	4	39	9	14	55	23	28
Thurston	70	59	76	9			252	228	244	331	287	320
Wahkiakum										0	0	0
Walla Walla	2						39			41	0	0
Whatcom	25	27	29	4			186	65	65	215	92	94
Whitman	1		2	1			13			15	0	2
Yakima	98	79	89	4	1	2	335	176	162	437	256	253
TOTAL	1,176	1,236	1,408	210	25	41	8,402	3,572	3,755	9,788	4,833	5,204

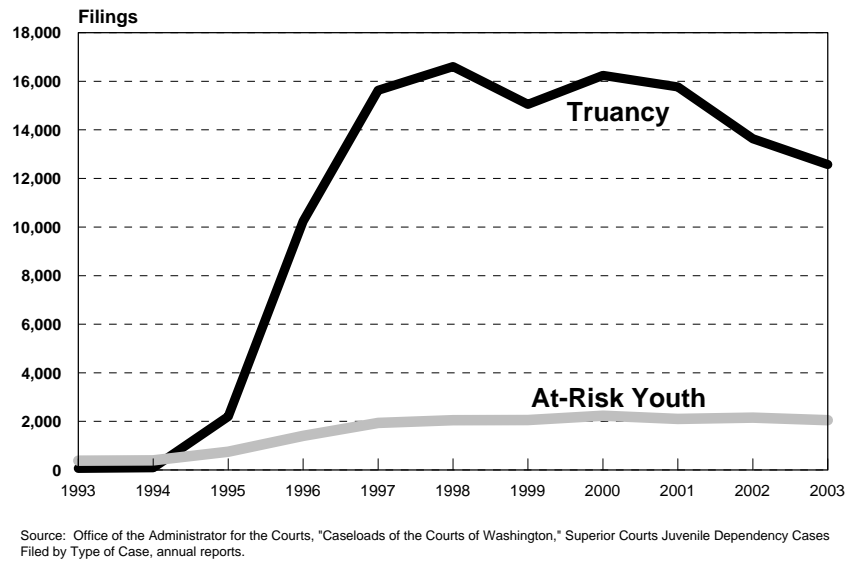
Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, August 2004; preliminary data based on docket data for Jan.-June 2004--any action that took place during the 6 month time period related to a petition is included.

* Contempt hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS for ARY, Truancy, and CHINS cases

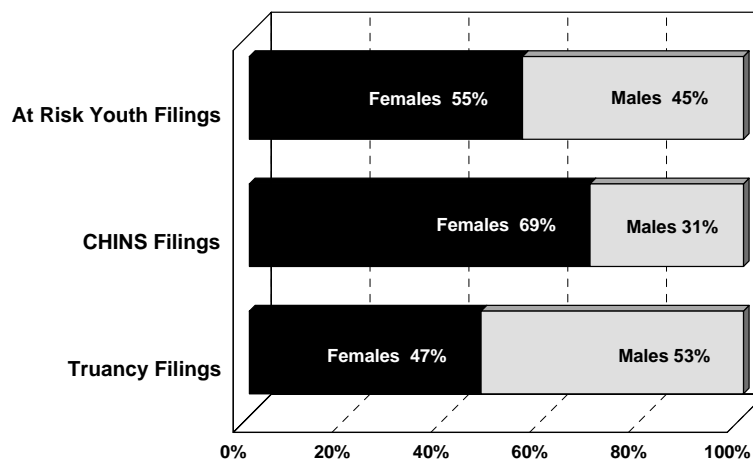
Variances in reporting practices to SCOMIS by individual courts and generic coding options may account for inconsistencies between the number of cases with contempt hearings & the number of contempt orders.

Filings refer to cases filed from 1/1/04 through 6/30/04.

Graph 14
**AT-RISK YOUTH (ARY) and TRUANCY FILINGS
1993 - 2003**

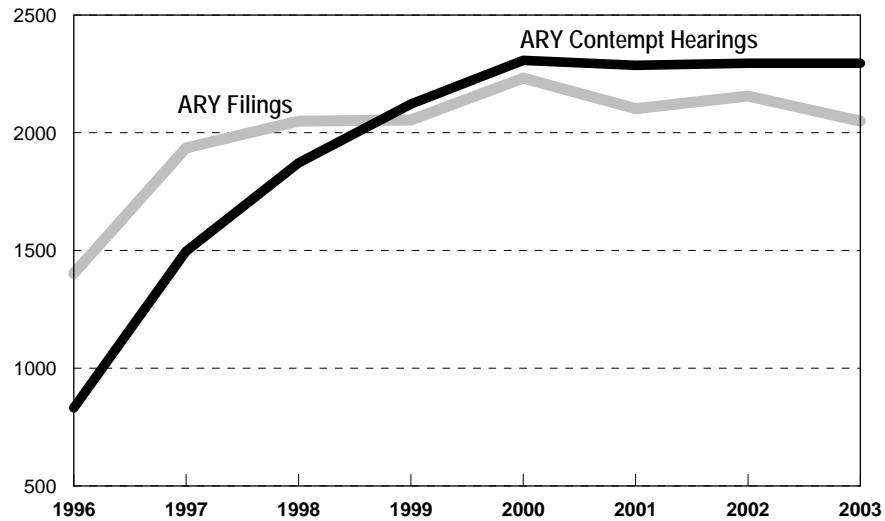


Graph 15
**PERCENTAGE OF ARY, CHINS, & TRUANCY CASES
BY GENDER FOR 2003**



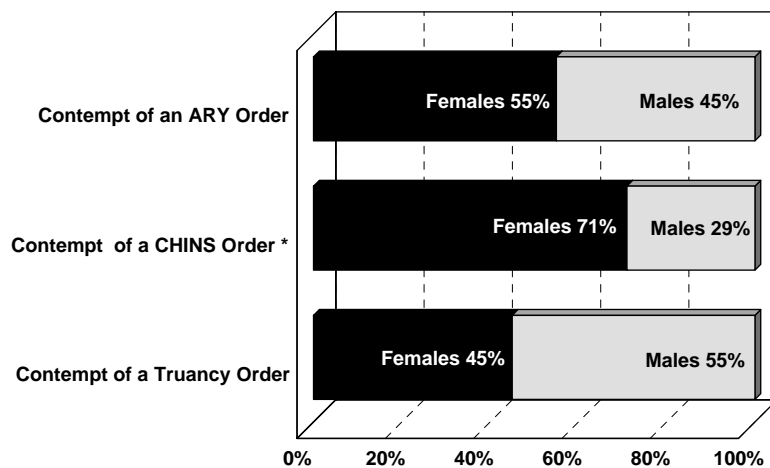
Data Source: JUVIS, Office of the Administrator for the Courts, August 2004. Does not include King County.

Graph 16
**FILINGS AND CONTEMPT HEARINGS*
IN AT-RISK YOUTH CASES
1996 - 2003**



* Contempt Hearings held as reflected in case dockets and reported on SCOMIS; Pierce County Juvenile Court provided 2002 contempt data for Pierce County.
Source: Office of the Administrator for the Courts.

Graph 17
**JUVENILES HELD IN DETENTION FACILITIES RELATED
TO A STATUS OFFENSE
BY GENDER FOR 2003**



Data Source: JUVIS, Administrative Office of the Courts, August 2004.